# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,492.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE... RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| —— including postage | ,, 72 0 |
| For half year in advance, delivered in Town | ,, 28 0 |
| —— including postage | ,, 38 0 |
| For three months' advance, delivered in Town | ,, 16 0 |
| —— including postage | ,, 21 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town | ,, 6 0 |
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**TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Ten lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Third Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.**

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. LEWIS, will be despatched on the 29th March 1870, at noon.

| | March 1870 | | April. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 29 | Leave Galle | 5 |
| ,, Carwar | 30 | ,, Negapatam | 8 |
| ,, Mangalore | 31 | ,, Madras | 11 |
| | April | ,, Coconada | 13 |
| ,, Cannanore | 1 | ,, Vizagapatam | 14 |
| ,, Calicut | 1 | ,, Bimlipatam | 14 |
| ,, Beypore | 1 | ,, Gopalpore | 15 |
| ,, Cochin | 2 | Arrive Calcutta | 17 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 3 | | |
| ,, Colombo | 4 | | |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day or sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.**

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on the 21st March 1870, at noon.

| UP. | March | DOWN. | April. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 21 | Leave Bussorah | 8 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 25 | ,, Mahomerah | 8 |
| ,, Guadur | 28 | ,, Fao | 9 |
| ,, Muscat | 29 | ,, Bushire | 10 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 31 | ,, Linga | 12 |
| ,, Linga April | 1 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 14 |
| ,, Bushire | 4 | ,, Muscat | 16 |
| ,, Fao | 5 | ,, Guadur | 18 |
| ,, Mahomerah | 5 | ,, Kurrachee | 20 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 6 | Arrive Bombay | 23 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE**

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.**

Via Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 809 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above.

For Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

**FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.**

THE A. I. Steamer FIRE QUEEN, 796 tons register, 180 Horse Power, WM. DAY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched hence about 28th instant.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1870.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.**

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain TEASDALE, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 16th March 1870.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.**

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| DOWN STEAMERS. | | UP STEAMERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | Saturday. | Leave Cochin | Friday. |
| ,, Rutnagherry | Sunday. | ,, Beypore | Saturday. |
| ,, Malwan | ,, | ,, Calicut | ,, |
| ,, Vingorla | ,, | ,, Tellicherry | ,, |
| ,, Goa | Monday. | ,, Cannanore | ,, |
| ,, Carwar | ,, | ,, Mangalore | Sunday. |
| ,, Compta | ,, | ,, Compta | Monday. |
| ,, Mangalore | Tuesday. | ,, Carwar | ,, |
| ,, Cannanore | Wednesday. | ,, Goa | Tuesday. |
| ,, Tellicherry | ,, | ,, Vingorla | ,, |
| ,, Calicut | ,, | ,, Malwan | ,, |
| ,, Beypore | ,, | ,, Rutnagherry | Wednesday |
| Arrive Cochin | Thursday. | Arrive Bombay | Thursday. |

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain DREWITT, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 14th March, 1870.

**ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.**

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain DONERO, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

**NEW OVERLAND ROUTE**

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ⅜ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | £ 15 |
| ,, Suez | £ 40 | £ 22-10 |
| ,, Port Said | £ 42 | £ 24 |
| ,, Marseilles | £ 56 | £ 36 |

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain LAPIERRE, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 4th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain MARTINO, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

## SHIPPING.

**OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.**

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

{To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s.} Exclusive
{To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.,} of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. STEYSKAL, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

| | Cabin. | Deck without Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £16 | £6-15 |
| To Suez | £28 | £11-15 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £12-10 |
| To Trieste | £40 | £16-10 |

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:
FIRST CLASS......£13 | SECOND CLASS......£9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE. REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head. SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., FIRST CLASS, £4-10; SECOND CLASS, £2-5. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT):—FIRST CLASS, £53; SECOND CLASS, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.**

THE Steamer BENGAL, (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL on or about the end of April.

She will carry passengers at the following rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| TO SUEZ | £40 |
| TO PORT SAID | £42 |
| TO LIVERPOOL | £60 |

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

**OVERLAND PASSENGERS.**

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 Rug with straps. |
| ½ ,, Under Vests. | 1 Maud. |
| 2 ,, Linen Collars. | 1 Inverness Cape. |
| 1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks. | 1 Hand Portmanteau. |
| 1 ,, Fine Merino Socks. | 2 Overland Trunks. |
| ½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers. | 1 Clothes Bag. |
| ½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs. | 1 Travelling Hat. |
| ½ ,, White Cambric. | 1 Courier Bag. |
| 1 Overland Suit. | 1 Easy Chair. |
| 2 Sleeping Suits. | 1 Umbrella. |
| 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves. | 1 Pair of Brushes. |
| 6 Scarfs and Ties. | Ladies' Overland Trunks. |

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILHARREE, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain BISSETT without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam Ship MILBANKE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain SMITH without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship BYWELL CASTLE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain CRAWFORD without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steam Ship SPARTAN, Captain REDHEAD, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay for their respective goods, failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain REDHEAD will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents s. s. Spartan.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

**BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY**

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy...... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

**THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,**

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy...... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.**

SOLE LESSEE ......MR. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH 1870.

In consequence of the
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
THRILLING DRAMA
OF
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET
It will be repeated, also
BYRON'S FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA OF
CINDERELLA,
OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

The curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to the Great Drama, in two Acts, entitled,

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,

Founded on Miss M. Braddon's intensely Thrilling Novel of that name.

ACT I.
AUDLEY COURT!
THE LIME TREE WALK!!
THE FATAL WELL!!!

Twelve months are supposed to have elapsed between the first and second Acts.

ACT II.
THE CONSERVATORY. AUDLEY COURT.
THE CASTLE INN. MOUNT STANNING.
THE CONFLAGRATION!
THE DENOUEMENT!!!

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with
BYRON'S FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA,
CINDERELLA!
OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
SCENE I.—A FOREST DELL.
SCENE II.—APARTMENT AT THE BARON'S.
IMPOSING PROCESSION OF ONE!
SCENE III.—ANOTHER APARTMENT AT THE BARON'S.
SCENE IV.—THE BARON'S KITCHEN.
SCENE V.—CORRIDOR IN THE PRINCE'S PALACE.
SCENE VI.—GRAND BALLROOM AT THE PALACE.
SCENE VII. AND LAST BEING
A GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
THE DOMAINS OF DELIGHT!!

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

MONDAY, 21ST MARCH 1870,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF
M. SEMELADIS,
WHEN A
MONSTER MINSTREL AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE PRODUCED.

**FOR LONDON.**

(TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF THIS MONTH).

MESSRS JOHN WILLIS AND SON'S magnificent teak-built Ship THE TWEED, AI 15 years, 1745 tons, WILLIAM STUART, Commander, under engagement to H. M. Government, has very superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, full particulars regarding which may be obtained of Captain STUART on board The Tweed, or from

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents of The Tweed.

Bombay, 18th March 1870.

THE Steam Ship NEERA having arrived with Cargo from Liverpool ex ISIS 7th February and MEMPHIS 14th idem, Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING at this Office for countersignature and take DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Bori Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1870.

TO LET, from 31st March, the THIRD and FOURTH FLOORS in No. 2 Block, Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Enquire of MR. F. BLACKMORE, Elphinstone Circle, or on the Premises.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—It is hereby notified, for the information of the Members, that the TIME for RECEIVING the DESIGNS and MODELS, referred to in the Prize Circular dated the 30th December, last, HAS BEEN EXTENDED till the 31st instant.

H. SADASEWJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Mechanics' Institution, 17th March 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., No. 25 Apollo Street.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN WISHING to PURCHASE FURNITURE, &c., &c., from MR. EDWARD BIGG'S SALE, at his Bungalow, No. 57, Malabar Hill, on MONDAY next, the 21st March 1870, may favour with their orders, which will have our best and careful attention in execution, and which will be the means of saving their precious time. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5¼" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large newly erected OFFICE (second story) in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply at the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. Also a large GROUND FLOOR of the same premises, which is well adapted for Office or Show-room.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to MR. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

**LINDLEY & WARREN,** PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

**THE BYCULLA STUDIO.**

NOTICE.—MR. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.

No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road

16th November 1869.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poonah.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—FOUND on the floor of the Ball Room, Government House, TWO PEARLS and A LOCKET. Application to be made, and description sent, to the Military Secretary, Parell.

Government House, Parell, 17th March 1870.

**GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE** FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 28th March 1870, H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 9/14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final, until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on THURSDAY FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by WILLIAM HOLL after A. DE SALOME.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—The BOMBAY-ADEN SECTION of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph will be OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES to Aden on MONDAY the 14th instant.

The following is the Tariff from Bombay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Words | Rs. 10 0 |
| 20 ,, | 15 0 |
| 30 ,, | 22 8 |

and Rs. 7-8-0 extra for every additional 10 words or fraction of 10 words.

Messages will be received at the Government Office

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE B. STACEY,
General Superintendent, Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(SEE CARD CIRCULARS.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ......12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sal-crubici)......12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Rs. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

| | |
|---|---|
| 900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long | 5 as. per foot. |
| 100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs. | Rs. 10 per cwt. |
| Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. | ,, 125 each. |
| Do. ,, 800 ,, | ,, 100 ,, |
| American Union Scales | ,, 30 ,, |
| Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. | ,, 15 ,, |
| Do. 4 ,, | ,, 10 ,, |
| Post-office Scales, ½ oz. | ,, 10 ,, |
| Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins | ,, 6 per doz. |
| Do. Oysters, ,, | ,, 6 ,, |
| Condensed Milk ,, | ,, 12 ,, |
| American Cheese | ,, 1 per lb. |

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

HOMEWARD BOUND
TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH
CHINA CURIOSITIES
In carved IVORY, SANDAL WOOD, or Gilt JAPAN WORK.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
Coconada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.
BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.
Bengal Chutni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chutni, Mulligatawni Paste;
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts | 9 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, Silk and Wool | 9 8 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, Indian Shirt | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, French Colored Shirts | 65 0 per doz. |
| BADHAM'S | ,, White Shirts | 60 0 ,, |
| BADHAM'S | ,, Overland Suits | 35 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, Travelling Suits | 35 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits | 20 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, All Wool Sleeping Suits | 18 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, Indian Suits for Sleeping | 16 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, Serge Suits | 40 0 |

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| GLOVES. | Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours | 2 12 per pair. |
| GLOVES. | Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades | 3 0 per pair. |
| HANDKERCHIEFS. CAMBRIC. | Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs | 10 to 15. |
| | Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses | 0 12 per yard. |

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.
By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

**SEASON 1870.**

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen | 12 to 21 |
| BADHAM'S | Superfine ditto ditto | 18 to 21 |
| BADHAM'S | Balbriggan embossed Silk | 25 |
| BADHAM'S | Fine Striped and Fancy | 14 to 20 |
| BADHAM'S | Mixed Silk and Cotton | 25 |
| BADHAM'S | Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino | 13 to 18½ |
| BADHAM'S | Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped | 21 to 24 |
| BADHAM'S | Lisle Thread ½ Hose | 20 |
| BADHAM'S | Ditto Fancy Striped | 23 |
| BADHAM'S | Fancy and Striped Silk Socks | 25 to 45 |
| BADHAM'S | Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair | 3 to 6 |
| BADHAM'S | Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests | 4½ |
| BADHAM'S | Silk and Wool Pants | 6 to 8 |
| BADHAM'S | Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped | 2½ |

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains | 7 |
| BADHAM'S | Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns. | 12 |
| BADHAM'S | Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts | 9 |
| BADHAM'S | Silk and Wool Indispensible | 9½ |
| BADHAM'S | French Printed Shirts | 60 to 70 |
| BADHAM'S | Long Cloth Shirts | 45 |
| BADHAM'S | Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs | 55 to 65 |
| BADHAM'S | Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ......each | 7 to 30 |

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES. | The Zoo | 3 0 |
| | The Rotton Row | 3 0 |
| | The Bond Street | 3 0 |
| | The Latest Novelty | 3 0 |
| | The O. K. Thing | 3 0 |
| | The Baden Baden | 3 0 |
| | The Harrogate | 3 0 |

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended | 20 to 30 |
| BADHAM'S | Solid Leather Portmanteaus | 50 to 70 |
| BADHAM'S | Railway do. | 16 to 30 |
| BADHAM'S | Courier Bags | 5 to 12½ |
| BADHAM'S | Real Morocco Courier Bags | 10 to 16 |
| BADHAM'S | Clothes Bags | 5 to 6½ |
| BADHAM'S | Whitney Rugs | 12 to 30 |
| BADHAM'S | Scotch Mauds | 12 to 34 |
| BADHAM'S | Red Blankets ......per pair | 25 |

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

| | | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS. | Falkland, Eglington | Drab latest shape Tall | 10 0 |
| | Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton | Drab and Black | 7 8 |
| BADHAM'S DRESS HATS. | Falkland, Eglington | The new shape Extra quality | 14 0 |
| | Lincoln and Bennett's | | 16 0 |

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S | Pall Mall ......per doz. | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, with Tie | 7 8 |
| BADHAM'S | Belgium | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, with Tie | 7 8 |
| BADHAM'S | Shakspeare | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | ,, with Tie | 7 8 |
| BADHAM'S | Regent | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | Indian | 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S | West End improved | 7 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS. | Guyot's French Brace | 2 8 |
| | Ex Long India Rubber | 3 0 |
| | United Service | 3 0 |
| | Briddle Leather Belts | 3 0 |
| | Patent do. do. | 3 0 |

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting Shooting Riding Walking. } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside ...... 18

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S JEWELLERY. | Gold Solitaires, plain | 15 to 30 |
| | do do chased | 15 to 30 |
| | do do enameled | 16 to 30 |
| | Gold Sleeve Links | 18 to 30 |
| | do Shirt Studs | 14 to 30 |
| | do Collar Studs | 8 to 10 |
| | do Scarf Ring | 10 to 15 |
| | do Scarf Pins, latest novelties | 10 to 30 |

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S LINENS. | Damask Napkins of all sizes | |
| | Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty | |
| | Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs | 12½ to 25 |
| | Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border | 6½ to 16½ |
| | Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty | 30 |

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers

Apollo House. Bombay.

**MRS. LAKE'S**
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

**MRS. LAKE**

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.
RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.
GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.
BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.
Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.
VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.
White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.
New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.
Embroidered White PETTICOATS.
GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.
BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.
The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.
Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.
Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.
Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.
MOURNING of every description.
Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.
KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.
December, 1869.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

**CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,**
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842, IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

| | | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MAGNUMS, Finest Dry | Labelled | Rs. 74 0 | |
| FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil, | ,, | ,, 36 0 | Rs. 19 8 |
| FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil, | ,, | ,, 32 0 | ,, 17 8 |
| GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes | Ditto ,, | ,, 27 0 | ,, 14 0 |

GERMAN WINES.

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|---|---|---|
| NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 36 0 | 19 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil | ,, 32 0 | 17 8 |
| MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER | ,, 25 0 | ... |
| HOCK, ,, JOHANNISBERGER | ,, 42 0 | 17 0 |
| ,, ,, MARCOBRUNNER | ,, 34 0 | ... |
| ,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER | ,, 34 0 | ... |
| ,, ,, RUDESHEIMER | ,, 26 0 | 14 0 |
| ,, ,, HOCHEIMER | ,, 23 0 | 12 8 |

CLARETS.

| | | Qts. per doz. | Pts. per doz. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule, | Labelled & Branded | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| CHATEAU RAUZAN, | Black capsule, | ,, 25 0 | ,, 14 0 |
| CHATEAU LEOVILLE, | Blue capsule, | ,, 22 0 | ,, 12 0 |
| CHATEAU PALMER, | Blue capsule, | ,, 22 0 | ,, 12 0 |
| CHATEAU LAROSE, | Yellow capsule, | ,, 18 8 | ,, 10 3 |
| ST. JULIEN, | Green capsule, | ,, 17 0 | ,, 10 0 |
| MEDOC (Cantenac), | Red capsule, | ,, 15 8 | ,, 9 0 |
| MEDOC, | White capsule, | ,, 13 8 | ... |
| SAUTERNE, | Red capsule, | ,, 22 0 | ,, 12 0 |

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMBERTIN, | Labelled and Branded | Rs. 32 0 | Rs. 17 0 |
| NUITS, | ditto | ,, 26 0 | ... |
| MACON, | ditto | ,, 21 0 | ... |
| CHABLIS, | ditto | ,, 22 0 | ... |

SPIRITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule | Rs. 32 |
| COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule | ,, 28 |
| COGNAC, Pale, White capsule | ,, 25 |
| RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality | ,, 22 |
| GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality | ,, 21 |
| WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish | ,, 23 |
| ,, ,, Scotch | ,, 21 |
| GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) | ,, 21 |

SHERRIES.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior | 32 0 |
| AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale | 28 0 |
| SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry | 22 0 |
| Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate | 22 0 |
| Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate | 22 0 |
| Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine | 18 8 |
| Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine | 15 0 |
| MARSALA, Virgin Pale | 15 0 |
| EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice | 33 0 |

PORTS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice | Rs. 36 0 | ... |
| A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity | ,, 30 0 | |
| BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature | ,, 24 8 | 14 0 |
| RED SEAL—a good quality Wine | ,, 18 0 | |

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | 22 0 |
| MARASCHINO DI ZARA | ,, 40 | 22 0 |
| CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen | ,, 30 | 16 0 |
| ORANGE BITTERS (the best) | ,, 20 | ... |

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block
LAROSE CLARET ...... Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET ...... ,, 28
In cases of 1 dozen each.
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

MESSRS. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at | Rs. 22 per doz. |
| Vieux ,, Do. | ,, 18 ,, |
| Cognac ,, Do. | ,, 16 ,, |

Also
Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at ...... ,, 14 ,,

AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHAMPAGNE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarts in 1 dozen cases at | Rs. 30 ,, |
| Pints in 2 ,, | ,, 16 ,, |

MESSRS. ROBB MOORE & Co.'s CLARET.
In 1 and 3 dozen cases at ......Rs. 13 per doz.
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

**TOD-HEATLY & Co.**
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

| | Per dozen. |
|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums | Rs. 90 |
| Do. do. do. | 40 |
| Do. do. do. Half Pints | 12 |
| Do. do. do. a Crown | 33 |
| MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality | 36 |
| Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown | 30 |
| HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown | 30 |
| Do. Fine Still, Red Seal | 18 |
| Do. Superior, Green Seal | 46 |
| SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal | 23 |
| Do. do. Yellow Seal | 29 |
| Do. Golden do. | 29 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal | 30 |
| CLARET, Light, Capsule | 15 |
| Do. do. Pints | 8 |
| Do. Yellow Sea | 23 |
| Do. Red do. Pints | 17 |
| Do. do. do. Quarts | 32 |
| PORT, Black Seal | 26 |
| Do. do. Pints | 14 |
| BRANDY, Vieux Cognac | 34 |
| Do. Brand a Crown | 24 |
| OLD TOM, Red Seal | 18 |
| DRY GIN, Black Seal | 18 |
| CURACOA, Sweet or Dry | 42 |
| MARASCHINO | 48 |

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

**WINES, &c.**

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard ......per doz. Rs. 18
Baune ...... ,, ,, 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.
Quarts......Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts......Rs. 36 Pints......Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.
No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.
Club Sherry......Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

**TREACHER AND COMPANY'S LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS.**

WINES.

SHERRIES.
SELECTED AND SHIPPED EXPRESSLY BY J. & C. WHITE & Co.

| | Cash. pr doz. Rs. a. | Credit. pr doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| PALE DINNER, a light dry wine, excellent for general family or table use. ...Quarts | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s well known White Seal ...Quarts | 30 0 | 33 0 |
| MANZANILLA, a delicately nutty flavoured and very dry wine, in high esteem among connoisseurs (sometimes known as the "convent" Wine) ...Quarts | 34 0 | 38 0 |
| LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not) | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; the ne plus ultra of Sherries, this wine may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness, and aroma | 44 0 | 48 0 |

PORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GRAHAM & Co.'s SOUND PORT, ...Quar | 21 8 | 24 0 |
| Do. ...Pints | 13 8 | 15 0 |
| J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE OLD PORT, with good body and flavour ...Quarts | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| Do. Do. ...Pints | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, a first class full-bodied Wine, with fine bouquet and flavour (most suitable for invalids)...Quarts | 34 0 | 38 0 |
| Do. Do. ...Pints | 19 0 | 21 0 |

MADEIRA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FINEST OLD MADEIRA, selected especially by COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira, recommended to convalescents ...Quarts | 38 0 | 42 0 |

SPARKLING WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE—F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India," their finest brand, in original cases as landed, Quarts | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| Do. do. examined and re-packed ...Qts. | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| Do. do. ...Pints | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| CHAMPAGNE—JULES (the original) MUMM'S finest dry, in original cases as landed, ...Quarts | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| Do. do. examined and re-packed, Quarts | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| Do. do. ...Pints | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| CHAMPAGNE—PERRIER JOUET'S finest "Pale extra dry creaming:" Unequalled by any other brand imported, this wine has become as completely the favourite of Indian, as it has long been of London, Society, in original cases as landed, ...Quarts | 38 0 | 42 |
| Do. do examined and re-packed Quarts | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| Do. do. ...Pints | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| HOCK—FINEST SPARKLING, possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine in original cases as landed, Quarts | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed ,, | 40 0 | 44 0 |
| Ditto Ditto ...Pts | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| MOSELLE—Finest Sparkling; a splendid Wine, in original cases as landed ...Qts. | 34 0 | 38 0 |
| Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed ,, | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| Ditto Ditto ...Pts. | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| F. GIESLER & Co's Finest Sparkling, in original cases as landed ...Qts. | 34 0 | 38 0 |
| Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed ,, | 36 0 | 40 0 |

Constituents will oblige by stating on their orders whether they require "ORIGINAL" or "RE-PACKED" cases of Sparkling Wines.

STILL HOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RUDESHEIMER, a fine dinner wine. ...Quarts | 34 0 | 38 0 |
| HOCHEIMER, a superior light wine ,, | 24 0 | 26 8 |
| STILL HOCK, delicate and sound ,, | 23 0 | 26 0 |

CLARETS.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1858, a good sound Breakfast Wine ...Quarts | 11 0 | 12 8 |
| MEDOC, vintage 1851, a superior Breakfast, or Cup, Wine ...Quarts | 14 8 | 16 0 |
| Ditto Ditto ...Pints | 8 0 | 9 0 |
| SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849, a fine Dinner Wine ...Quarts | 21 8 | 24 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848, a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour ...Quarts | 32 0 | 36 0 |

BURGUNDIES.
Shipped direct from Bordeaux.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHABLIS, vintage 1861, an agreeable delicate white wine, suitable for the first course of fish ...Quarts | 19 0 | 2 0 |
| CHABLIS, vintage 1858, superior, of higher bouquet and fuller body ...Quarts | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| POMARD, vintage 1861, a fine red wine ...Quarts | 25 0 | 28 0 |

SAUTERNES.
Shipped direct from Bordeaux.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BARSAC, vintage 1861, a light and agreeably delicate wine ...Quarts | 21 8 | 24 0 |
| HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861, a sound light wine ...Quarts | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858, a very superior wine ...Quarts | 32 0 | 36 0 |

HUNGARIAN WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NESSMELY, No. 1, an agreeable light Hock, Qts. | 22 0 | 25 0 |
| OFNER ADLERBERGER, a red wine of Burgundy character ...Quarts | 22 0 | 25 0 |
| SEXARDER, a red, sound, light delicate wine, with very fine Claret bouquet ...Quarts | 19 0 | 21 0 |

DENMAN'S GREEK WINES,
All in their pure unfortified state.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COMO; a red wine resembling young full-bodied Port ...Quarts | 32 8 | 36 0 |
| HYMET, RED; a full-bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy ...Quarts | 20 8 | 23 0 |
| HYMET, WHITE; a fine dry wine of Chablis character ...Quarts | 20 8 | 3 0 |
| KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine of very fine Chablis character ...Quarts | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character ...Quarts | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine full-bodied Hock character | 20 8 | 23 0 |
| SAINT ELIE; a fine very dry wine of Amontillado character ...Quarts | 28 | 32 0 |
| SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour ...Quarts | 28 8 | 32 0 |
| THERA; a full-bodied white wine, with dry Madeira character ...Quarts | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious white wine, delicious for dessert ...Quarts | 44 0 | 48 0 |

NOTE.—NOT LESS THAN 3 BOTTLES SUPPLIED AT "CASH" RATES.

SPIRITS.

The Company are exclusive Wholesale and Retail Agents in this Presidency for the superior productions of "THE VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC," which will be found particularly pure, soft, and delicately flavoured.

The Public are requested before purchasing, from other than the Company's Establishments, Brandy purporting to be Treacher and Company's, to see that the LABELS, CORKS, and CAPSULES of the bottles bear the Company's trade-marks, a "Phoenix," and their name, as SPURIOUS LIQUORS have frequently been bottled in waste bottles bearing the Company's labels, and foisted upon purchasers, through their servants, as the genuine article.—See Police Report in "Times of India" of 17th June 1867.

BRANDIES.

| | Cash. Rs. as. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated HEART-LABELLED Brandy) ...per doz. | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable specialty for Travellers' use). ,, | 18 0 | 21 0 |
| COGNAC, OLD PALE ,, | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers' Co.'s label ,, | 18 0 | 21 0 |
| BRANDY, EXSHAW'S No. 1 ,, | 38 0 | 42 0 |
| ,, ,, No. 2 ,, | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| ,, HENNESSEY'S ,, | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| ,, MARTELL'S ,, | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| ,, MOUNIER'S Vine Leaf ,, | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| ,, PINET CASTILLON'S ,, | 27 0 | 30 0 |

LONDON GINS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM... Qts. per doz | 18 0 | 21 0 |
| SWAINE and BOORD'S ,, ,, | 17 0 | 20 0 |

HOLLANDS GIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DEKUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large square bottles | 25 8 | 28 0 |
| Do. do. case of 12 small square bots. | 14 0 | 16 0 |

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. HENRY WHITE & Co., Purveyors by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA, H. White and Co.'s ...Qts per doz. | 21 0 | 24 0 |
| RUM, OLD JAMAICA ,, | 18 0 | 24 0 |

WHISKEYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IRISH, KINAHAN'S Celebrated L.L. Qts. per doz | 19 0 | 21 0 |
| SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland. ,, | 18 0 | 20 0 |

(NOT LESS THAN 3 BOTTLES SUPPLIED AT CASH RATES.)

LIQUEURS AND CREMES

Of the finest qualities, and from the first shippers only.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ABSINTHE, DE FURSLENTHUM, NEUENBURG ...per doz. | 23 0 | 26 0 |
| Do. do. do. ... each | 2 0 | 2 8 |
| CHERRY BRANDY, PETER HEERING'S ORIGINAL COPENHAGEN Qts. each | 2 6 | 2 12 |
| Do. do do. ...Pts. | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| CURACAO, WYNAND FOCKINK'S of AMSTERDAM, White or Red, in stone bottles ...Qts. each | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Do. do. do. ...Pts. | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| CURACAO, BOORD AND SON'S of LONDON (very fine) ...Qts. ,, | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| CURACAO, WHITE & Co.'s CELEBRATED CURACAO SHRUB ...Qts. ,, | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| MARASCHINO, DI FRANCESCO DRIOLI, DI ZARA (the original) ...Qts. each | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| Do. do. ...Pts. ,, | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| MARASCHINO, BOORD AND SON'S (very fine) ...Qts. ,, | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| CREME DE CITRONELLE, a very delicately flavoured Liqueur, Boord and Son's ...Qts. each | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| CREME DE NOYEAU (Creme de Martinique) BOORD AND SON'S, very fine Qts. each | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| CREME DE NOYEAU, FORESTIER'S, OF BORDEAUX ,, ,, | [illegible] 8 | 3 8 |
| CREME DE NOYEAU, WYNAND FOCKINK'S | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Do. do. ...Pts. ,, | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| CREME DE LA ROSE, FORESTIER'S Qts. each | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| CREME DE LA ROSE, WYNAND FOCKINK'S | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Do. do. ...Pts. ,, | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| CREME DE VANILLE, FORESTIER'S Qts. each | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| CREME DE VANILLE, WYNAND FOCKINK'S | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Do. do. ...Pts. ,, | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| VERMOUTH DE NOILLY, PRAT & CIE ...per doz. | 18 0 | 21 0 |
| Do. do. ... each | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| CHAMPAGNE PUNCH ...Bottles, each | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| MILK PUNCH, Concentrated Essence of. Pts. each | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| RUM PUNCH, do. do ,, | 1 12 | 2 0 |

CORDIALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CRABBIE'S Ginger Wine ...Qts. per doz. | 17 0 | 20 0 |
| Do. Ginger Brandy ... each | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Do. Ginger Cordia ... ,, | 1 12 | 2 0 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 18.

Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Grenadiers, on furlough, from Belgaum.
Hamilton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Cannanore.
Tandy, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Cotton, Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.
Constable, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 18.

Watling, Lieutenant, 23rd Native Infantry, on leave, to Poona.
McNeill, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.
Becher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Hom igh, Lieutenant 38th Foot, on leave, to Rawul Pindee.
Green, Major, Brigade Major, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

## POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the General Officer Commanding P. D. A
Poona, 16th March 1870.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
102nd Queen's—Lieut. Webster, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.
Major General the Honorable A. H Gordon, C.B., having returned from leave of absence, resumes Command of the Division.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Danaco | Sim | Shields, Sept. 4. |
| | Neera (s) | Hanscom | Suez, March 5. |

DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Orissa (s) | Macnamara | China, &c. |
| | Chilox (s) | Baker | Coast and Goa. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Eleutheria, Butcher, to Cochin.
Ship Tennyson, Hawkins, to Liverpool.
Ship Tim Whiffler, Cotter, to Rangoon.

### THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 15 Gondola ............Barron ..........Cape Town, Jan 11.
15 Hindoostan (s)........ ——— ..........Suez

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 18 Glenavon.............. ——— ——— ———

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 12 Godavery ............DeGirard ......Calcutta
Hindoostan ..........Curling ..........Suez.
Hindoostan ..........Senanleand ......Karical
Asia ..........Paterson ......Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 12 Godavery ............DeGirard ......Galle
Hindoostan ..........Curling ......Calcutta.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

879 Agamemnon, George Elmstone—Whitwell & Co.
1745 Tne Tweed, Stewart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

861 Ambrose, Connell—John Farrar & Co.
1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1160 Arethusa, Lamont—John Farrar & Co.
1396 Aurora, Harriott—G. S King & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connor—H. B. Touche & Co.
1380 Cathcart, Muir—Harbord & Co.
1414 Cornwallis, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1391 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1494 Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
995 Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dubash.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
1485 Iron Duke, Parry—Harbord & Co.
989 J. P. Wheeler, Harris—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1275 Jane Law, Black—Young & Co.
1288 Macedon, Witheombe—Stenhouse & Co.
1025 M. Henry, Scott—Stenhouse & Co.
1180 Oberon, Towil—Coupland & Co.
1481 Ophelia, Strickland—Robinson & Co.
1465 [illegible], Talbot—Stenhouse & Co.
1074 Sandringham, Reed—W. Nicol & Co.
1279 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1531 Shere Donald, Thompson—Muncherjee Nusserwanjee.
1378 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1340 Teviotdale, Nicol—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1215 Thetys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.
1198 Thunderbolt, Goldworthy—Coupland & Co.
1434 Westminster, Berryman—Coupland & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

995 City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.
1200 City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.
679 Norval, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

850 Lammershagen, Georgensen—Knoop & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

594 Auriga, Ronaldson—W. Nicol & Co.
494 Loochoo, Beal—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

390 Acacia, Henderson—The Captain.
617 J. L. Hall, Bloxley—Remington & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

648 Mozuffer, Landsais.

FOR COCHIN.

764 Eleutheria, Butchart—W. Nicol & Co.
110 Mahi, Nacoda—Dinshaw & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

543 Reunion, Fernand—E. Fardr.

FOR SINGAPORE.

391 Aguia, Santos.

FOR PENANG.

950 Octavia, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR JAVA.

995 Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1215 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1332 Bulwark, Kelley—W. Nicol & Co.
1401 Cordillera, Berry—Ewart, Latham & Co.
798 Cornuvia, Wilson—The Captain.
1450 Isabella Kerr, Kerr—R. Angus & Co.
1244 John C. Potter, McClure—P. & O. S. N. Co.
417 Juanita, Atkinson—The Captain.
682 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.
1108 Malta, Harris—The Captain.
781 Martaban, Fife—Young & Co.
911 Marietta, Medenich.
1180 Queen of the Lakes, Scobie—R. Angus & Co.
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cottier—M. Nusserwanjee.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1754 Baroda (s), Parish—Mails 6th March.
1603 Behar (s), Hall—Mails 2nd April.
2179 Columbian (s), Hyde—Mails 19th March.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

897 Breadalbane (s), Maxwell—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1128 Calypso (s), Cole—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1063 Dido (s), Pinchon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
790 Fire Queen (s) Day—W. Nicol & Co.
843 Milbank (s), Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
916 Spartan (s), Redhead—Volkart Brothers.

HAVRE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

191 Bywell Castle (s), Crawford—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

611 Albatross (s), Hewitt—Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

569 Viscount Canning (s), Frederickson.—Blackwell & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1028 Cashmere (s), Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.
979 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.
1499 Galatea, Wherland—W. Nicol & Co.
816 Ismail, Joner.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—Rustomjee Framjee.
1085 River Krishna, Rice—Sassoon Brothers.
535 William Stewart, Cock—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR

291 Bhownuggur, Findrahud—Rahimon Allybhoy.
660 Coromandel, Dow.

FOR BOSTON

962 Timour, Spooner—J. P Cornforth & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

453 Comorin (s), Turner—B. I. S N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1197 Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.
1236 Annie Frost, Purdie—Blackwell & Co.
1248 Annot Lyle, Pillar—Finlay, Scott & Co.
718 Art Union, Mardon—Blackwell & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—The Captain.
1160 Ayrshire, Ravenhilde—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1266 British Consul, Raymont—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1199 British Empire, Dunbar—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1285 British Flag, Mills—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
1447 British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bigg & Co.
2080 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.
1872 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
523 Calypso, Johnson—Lawrence & Co.
840 Camea, Benson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1217 Corinte, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Tobin—The Captain.
936 Cashmere, Kinam—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
119 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
1214 City of Richmond, Searle—Stenhouse & Co.
1199 City of Venice, Swan—W. Nicol & Co.
656 Clarendon, Davis—Pallonjee Framjee & Co.
1298 Dilharree, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.
696 Dragon, McLennon—W. Nicol & Co.
1063 Eastern Belle, Greig—Harbord & Co.
1245 Eastern Light, McFee—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1776 Elizabeth Oswald, Glazer—Coupland & Co.
1213 Elfinita, Shield—John Farrar & Co.
488 Fros Bjorn—G. S. King & Co.
583 G. R. Mosle, Dock—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
680 Gazelle, Gould—Robert Bell & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1328 Hahnemann, Milligan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1124 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1598 Houghton Tower, Murray—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1159 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1339 Hyderabad—E. Bates & Co.
724 Inverness, Conkir—W. Nicol & Co.
975 John Temperley—Stenhouse & Co.
668 Jontson, Martanson—Volkart Brothers.
1176 Jorawur, Wingate—W. Nicol & Co.
679 Lauretta, McLaren.
1250 Louisa Fletcher, Luckie—G. F. Pim & Co.
1283 Magnificent, Thomas—Owen & Okell.
1109 Marathon, Davies—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
580 Marie, Cooupat—Remington & Co.
312 Mary Goddard—The Captain.
475 May Queen, Brown—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1196 Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.
1360 Mornington, Williams—Owen & Okell.
1049 Pontiac, Finlay—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar, Long—L. A. & A. Co.
1003 Proserpine, Brogyer—The Captain.
670 Royal Albert, Davies—Coupland & Co.
1158 Royal George, Hogg—Owen & Okell.
1033 Sam Mendel, Murdoch—Coupland & Co.
1288 Samuel Plimsoll, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
662 Snowdon, Carey.
817 Talbot, Cumba—Rattonjee Bomanjee.
1318 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
334 Teesdale, Scarrow—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
179 Thames, Patterson—The Captain.
1112 Tynemouth, Creen—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1090 T. S. Lemon, Ramsey—Owen & Okell.
1225 Western Bell, Montgomery—Merwanjee Nusserwanji
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1298 William Fairbairn, Elder—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

## NOTICE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH will embark on board Steam Ship DACCA from the Dockyard Stairs at 8 A.M. SATURDAY 19th.

Visitors are requested to enter the Dockyard by the South Gate opposite the Fountain, to alight at the Covered Way.

Empty Carriages to drive out of the North Gate opposite the High Court, and wait until ordered, after His Royal Highness leaves.

Empty Carriages for Visitors to enter and leave as above.

Ample accommodation, and Seats provided for Ladies.

Visitors requested to arrive not later than 7-45 A.M.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N.,
Superintendent of Marine.

## FLOWER SHOW.

NOTICE.—The GARDENS will be OPEN TO-DAY, (SATURDAY), MARCH 19TH, and TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), MARCH 20TH, from 4 30 P.M.

Price of Tickets Rs. 1 each.

FOURTH DAY, SUNDAY, 20TH MARCH (for NATIVE LADIES). Price of Tickets Rs. 1 each.

On each Night the Gardens will be illuminated. Tickets may be had on application to the Secretary at the Victoria Gardens.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.
Victoria Gardens, 19th March 1870.

## FLOWER SHOW AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

NOTICE.—TICKETS PURCHASED for the FIRST DAY will be AVAILABLE on SATURDAY, March 19th.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Bombay, 18th March 1870. Secretary.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—March 11th, at the "Retreat," Bandora, Mrs. W. T. H. Brown, of a son.
JOWETT—March 17th, at Egutpoora, the wife of J. C. Jowett, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

THORLEY—TEASDALE—March 16th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Mr. William Thorley, to Sarah Louisa Teasdale.—No cards.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

COLCLOUGH—March 12th, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Captain and Adjutant B. Colclough, 2-19th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HENNESSEY—March 10th, at Nagode, Mrs. Mary Hennessey, aged 65 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

HOCKING—March 6th, at Dhurmsalla, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Hocking, M.A., Chaplain of the Kangra District, of a daughter.

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

IT will be admitted, we suppose, by the most bigotted admirer of a centralized finance that the object of his adoration is losing ground in general opinion. There is a tendency to permit a greater discretion in the raising and application of taxes. "As far as my personal knowledge goes," said Lord Napier the other day at Madras, "I am aware that the relations of the subordinate Governments to the Government of India, and the independence of the latter in matters of expenditure, form a subject of earnest study and enquiry with the Viceroy and members of the Supreme Council; but I would hesitate to affirm that the Viceroy has embraced any definitive opinion, that any harmony prevails among the members of Council on the subject, or that any distinct measure is actually in contemplation." Just so. Opinion has not ripened, and it can only ripen under the pressure of facts and the sun of genuine discussion. There is one advantage that Lord Mayo possesses over recent Governors-General—he is fresh from long years of actual participation in affairs where local independence has been so great that the tendency is towards encroachment on its domain by the supreme power; and he must see that, if local administration is, in many respects, still most useful in the compact heart of the empire, it would be still more useful here where the divergencies are so great, and the distances so immense. And, in his Khamgaon speech, he showed a certain appreciation of the fact, so flagrantly overlooked of late, that the local officers must actually know more of the country's wants, and of the means of supplying them, than the Supreme Government. "Railways," he said, "are for the Government to make; improved roads, I believe, can only be made by the constant supervision and attention of those best acquainted with the locality." And after referring to the Oomrawuttee branch and the Chanda line as examples of the vigilance and solicitude of the Government, he went on to remark: "As far as railways are concerned, we are doing all we can, and with regard to internal communication we must rely upon the zeal and judgment of *those gentlemen who are much better acquainted with the wants of the country in that respect than the departments of Government can possibly be* to push on those internal communications that are necessary for the full development of railway lines." Here is a distinct admission of the very thing for which we have always contended. We may put it to Lord Mayo whether his remark about roads is not capable of much greater extension and a much wider application. Those gentlemen who are better acquainted with the wants of the country than the Olympians can be, might they not also be able to administer more effectively and economically the public money, whether raised by local or imperial taxes, than the almighty government departments? In the crucial case of the reductions ordered in October, did not the Bombay Government show conclusively that, if permitted, it could have saved public money, and have contributed to the efficiency of the public service? And the reason is plain. The officers of this Government wrote with an intimate knowledge of the facts; their masters, the dictators of the Supreme Government, wrote in ignorance of the facts, and, as we pointed out at the time, thought more of exacting bare obedience to an ukase than of the common weal. How many works would have been now completed and in use, and at a small cost, which are useless because incomplete, had the suggestions which the Bombay Government made from public spirited motives, a regard for imperial interests, and with a view to real economy, been accepted by a department which, unhappily, thought first of its own vanity, and afterwards of the public good. We trust that Lord Mayo, if he have any power in his government, will think out the pregnant idea he expressed at Khamgaon, and will give it the largest reasonable application. The Governor of Madras, we observe, objects to the principles of financial administration or distribution, so ably expounded by Colonel George Chesney. In answer to one of his colleagues, he said—"He appears to contemplate a kind of federal system of finance under which the subordinate Governments should pay fixed sums to the Supreme Government for strictly imperial purposes, reserving the balance of Presidential or Provincial revenue for independent local appropriation. The question is at present a speculative one, but I cannot agree with my hon'ble colleague. If I may be permitted to embody my views on a question which is only indirectly connected with the subject under debate, I would say that the whole of the revenues of every part of India, excepting the local funds contemplated by the present Acts or similar Acts, should be paid to the Supreme Government, to be apportioned by that Government, with a view to the greatest general good of the Empire; but that when the appropriations to the several provinces have been made by the Supreme Government, a much greater liberty should be granted to the Provincial Governments in the application and management of these appropriations than is the case at present." As a step in advance, we should be delighted to see the suggestion of Lord Napier adopted at head quarters. It would be a decided gain were discretionary power conceded to the local authorities on all matters not strictly and manifestly imperial, like railways. But the reforms suggested by Colonel Chesney appear to us more statesmanlike, equitable, and effective. The Supreme Government, and still more the Secretary of State, could always exercise a great and sometimes, if needed, a decisive influence, over the conduct and policy of a local Government. But, under the present system, where the central body enjoys all the discretion, and the local bodies are expected to display the one virtue of implicit obedience, the influence of the Supreme Government, though most potent, is the reverse of beneficial. Nor can it be otherwise, since the departments presume to know more than the men actually engaged in the detailed work of administration. A Director of Public Works issues a general order without knowing what mischief it will do, and a Minister of Finance increases or decreases local estimates of revenue and expenditure according to his own capricious valuation. Sir Richard Temple would have been spared a good deal of mortification had he respected instead of contemning the Bombay revenue estimates; and Colonel Strachey would have won glory, instead of defeat, had he acquiesced in the reasonable proposals of our Government last October. What happens here, has no doubt, in a similar manner, happened elsewhere. We trust the Supreme Government will profit by the accumulation of lessons which it has of late so abundantly received; and take the initiative in framing some measure which will cure the grave defects of the budget system as it is at present worked. Unless that be done deficits will inevitably crop up year after year, because it is impossible that central public departments can effectively manage the whole finances of a country so vast and so varied as the British Empire in India.

A TELEGRAM, received yesterday, informs us that Mr. Cardwell has withdrawn his proposals for the abolition of the ranks of Cornet and Ensign. The reason for this step was the overwhelming pressure which the military interest brought to bear upon the War Department. Thus a Government which has abolished an institution of such magnitude as the Irish Church, which is about to re arrange the conditions of land tenure in Ireland, which will establish something like compulsory education, or at least the initiation of it in England and Wales, has signally failed in an attempt to alter a detail in the regimental organization of its armed force! This is an instructive incident. It shows that the effects of household suffrage have not yet reached the preserves of the Horse Guards, and that military influence is still most powerful in the House of Commons. In this case it was not the efficiency or inefficiency of the military system which created so much excitement in Pall Mall and Waterloo Place, it was a question of money. The projected change came into collision with the curse of "over-regulation," and the stockholders in the army were strong enough to frustrate the Minister. Now, it is a matter of necessity that the vested interests in the army should be just as equitably dealt with as any other interests of a similar kind, and if the proposal of the Government did not sufficiently cover them, it was right that it should fail. We have, however, yet to see the proposal in detail. When every other institution in the state is being remodelled, the army cannot expect to escape, and it will be well for the military gentlemen if they do not carry, too far, hostility to reform. Perhaps the step now forced on the Minister—that of issuing a Commission of Inquiry—should have preceded action. If thoroughly investigated, it will be strange, indeed, should the present system maintain itself much longer intact.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MILNE, at present Commanding at Dinapore, is, says the "Pioneer," to take the place of General Stannus at Agra, as a temporary measure, the latter officer going home on leave.

THE Adjutant General of the Army, his Deputy, and the Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Artillery, with their office establishments, are expected to leave Calcutta for the Hills on or about the 21st instant.

A MADRAS paper of the 14th says that of the four cases of cholera which occurred in the detachment of the 45th Regiment encamped at the Red Hills, two proved fatal on Friday evening (11th). Another surgeon has been detailed to proceed to the camp. A case of a private of the 45th also proved fatal on Saturday morning in the General Hospital.

THE Indian Government has ruled that a member of the Civil Service coming out from England, who fails to report himself on landing and joins his appointment under a local Government or Administration, and there reports himself several days after his arrival, is not entitled to his pay for the time between his arrival and his report, unless he can show solid reasons for the omission.

THE "Madras Times" understands "that there is now some doubt about whether a levee can be held in Madras on the approaching Royal visit. The tables of precedence interpose a difficulty. At Calcutta the Viceroy is above all men, and he could accordingly hold a levee with the Prince of the Blood Royal attending in a secondary position. But the head of a minor Government ranks below a Royal Prince, so that the Governor cannot well hold a levee when the Duke is here, and as his Royal Highness cannot himself hold a levee it seems as if no levee can take place."

IN reference to a remark yesterday in our notice of the Prince's visit to the Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings for the Elphinstone College, it is proper to mention that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney gave two lakhs of rupees for the construction of these buildings and that Government undertook to provide all the rest that should be required. He wanted no doubt that the whole work should be done between himself and Government, and it is plain Government cannot fairly accept other assistance. But we are not aware that the assistance of any third party is desired.

"THE Financial Statement, if common report may be trusted, will be made," says the "Englishman," "on the 28th instant. On that day, of course no discussion will take place. Sir Richard Temple will, in fact, have a Gazette to himself, probably without the alternative of Westminster Abbey, or even the Punjab. Then will follow the season of public criticism, worse than the *mauvais quart d'heure* that succeeds an hotel, or any other, dinner. Finally, after the public dog 'Tear 'em' has worried the financial panacea to death, our potent, grave, and reverend seignors will take it in hand, analyse it, and accept or reject it. Do we dream, or did we really hear that this debate will come off on All Fools' Day? An *amabilis insania* no doubt."

## THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

WE are glad to learn that the building of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institution is now complete, and that it will be formally opened by His Excellency the Governor next week. The Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., has very handsomely provided the furniture, at a cost of Rs. 4,500. It was designed, we believe, by Mr. Walton of the Municipality. The statue of the late David Sassoon, the much respected founder of the institution, has been put up in the building.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, Captain George Hyde, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr A J Symonds and four children, Mrs Brown and four children, Mrs Menzies and infant, Mr D Hogarth, Colonel and Mrs Walker and two infants, Mrs Hardy and three children, Colonel Heights and three children, Mrs McGrath and infant, Colonel and Mrs J M L Farrington and two children, Mr Wilson and child, Mrs Saunders, Miss Lizzie Hamilton, Mrs Corbett, Mrs Sanderson, Mrs Lilly and three infants, Mrs Edward Bigg, General and Mrs Forster and child, Mr Wallace Owen, Captain Swanson, Major Angelo, Mrs Berkley and four children, Captain C H Bergman, Miss Maidment, Mrs James Ridings, Mr G F Wilson, Major Bulgar, Captain C C Oldfield, Colonel and Mrs Cotton and child, Major Baring, Lieutenant Biddulph, and Assistant Surgeon Giraud.

For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Simson and two infants, Sir H Peely, Miss Innes, Mrs J M Lewis and four children, Mr W W Kettlewell, Mr and Mrs Thomas H Cowie and infant, Mr T W Smyth, Reverend J Bely, Monsieur Meife, Mrs D G Robinson and child, Reverend A and Mrs Miller, Mr E W Ravenscroft, Mr C W Joseph, General Haly, Colonel and Mrs Clarke and three children, Mr R G Clarke, Mr F Day, Mr Zamoyske, and Captain Halifax.

For Suez—Brigadier General and Mrs Goodwin, Surgeon N J Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel S J Hire, Lieutenant-Colonel Stafford, Mr T Dela, Mr Felton, Mr A T Fraser, Mr Beattie, Mr Frederick Page, and Reverend N Antonius and child

For Aden—Mr D Byramjee, Mr John W Smyth, C S, and Mr Geo Handasyde Dick.

## THE GALATEA.

THIS vessel, which has almost appeared like a "fixture" in the river for the past three months, is about to leave us. Thursday (17th) we understand has been appointed for her departure. Many will witness her departure with regret, for the officers of the ship have so fully identified themselves with the amusements of the season as to make their absence sensibly felt. She will proceed to Madras, there to await the last ovation of her captain, who is expected to leave Madras on or about the 25th instant.—*Indian Daily News.*

## REVIEW.

TRADITIONS OF EDINBURGH. By ROBERT CHAMBERS. London and Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers. 1869.

FEW more delightful books were ever written than Chambers's Traditions of Edinburgh It contains a very faithful picture of life in the very centre of the Scottish nation. It reflects with a fine appreciative sympathy the salient points of the Scottish character. Even to those who are foreigners and strangers, the book must present a special interest as exhibiting the home-life of men who have done more for political and religious freedom than any other people on the face of the earth; and it may even do good to those who, ignorant of history, consider the model Scot to be a man in kilts, hard-featured, close-fisted, and destitute of fun; for in this as in every true record of the country such a character always appears—but invariably as an alien and usually as an enemy. The Traditions of Edinburgh are the domestic annals of that Scotland which is famous beyond its size among civilized nations; and in this book we come in immediate contact with the familiar life of a race of men which is utterly different from the half-savage bumptiousness of the Celt and from the prosaic dulness of the huxtering Cockney. There is thus a prevailing characteristic in these stories which is not found in the annals of any other city:—they are humorous apart from the mere telling of them. They evince, like many of the national anecdotes and aphorisms preserved or adapted by Sir Walter Scott, a peculiar wealth of intelligence which in a whole people delights to relieve from dulness the ordinary actions and expressions of every-day life.

It is now forty-six years since Mr. Chambers published his book, at a time when Scott, Jeffrey, Wilson, Hogg, Dugald Stewart, and Alison maintained the reputation of the modern Athens as a seat of intellectual power; and as the author has himself done much in an inferior but wider sphere to influence men's minds from the same centre, it is curious to learn how he set to work. At the age of twenty, he tells us, though destitute alike of money and friends, he formed the hope of writing something that would attract attention. The plan adopted was eminently fitted to secure success. The romantic chronicles of Old Edinburgh were issued in parts, and "materials almost unbounded" were furnished by interested readers to the author on the issue of his first number. A friend, he tells us, gave him a letter to Mr. C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, who was said to know the scandal of the time of Charles II as well as he knew the gossip of the day, and who was familiar with the manners of a preceding century at least. Mr. Sharpe received the young author with much cordiality, telling him that Scott and himself had talked of writing a book of the same kind in company, calling it *Reekiana*; but that as their plan had been anticipated all that could be done would be to contribute such materials as he possessed. The consequence of this interview was the appearance of the romantic stories concerning Lady Anne Dick, Susanna Countess of Eglintoune, Lord Justice-Clerk Alva, and the Duchess of Queensberry.

Sharpe himself has now passed to the traditionary memories of Edinburgh, and Mr. Chambers gives two or three amusing anecdotes of the ancient beau in his preface to this edition. No doubt some future editor will find in the history of the author and his brother materials for a store as honourable to themselves and the reputation of the old city as any within the compass of this volume.

When Mr. Chambers entered upon his career Scott was of course the man of the day, and the writer's fresh interview with him must be interesting. He says—"According to what Constable told me, the great man liked me, in part because he understood I was from Tweed-side. On seeing the earlier numbers of the 'Traditions' he expressed astonishment as to 'where the boy got all the information.' But I did not see or hear from him till the first volume had been completed. He then called upon me one day along with Mr. Lockhart. I was overwhelmed with the honour, for Sir Walter Scott was almost an object of worship to me; I literally could not utter a word. While I stood silent, I heard him tell his companion that Charles Sharpe was a writer in the 'Traditions,' and, taking up the volume, he read aloud what he called one of his quaint bits—'The ninth Earl of Eglintoune was one of those patriarchal peers who live to an advanced age, indefatigable in the frequency of their marriages and the number of their children, who linger on and on with an unfailing succession of young Countesses, and die at last leaving a progeny interspersed throughout the whole of Douglas's *Peerage*, two volumes folio, re-edited by Wood.' And then both gentlemen went on laughing for about two minutes, with interjections—'How like Charlie!'—'What a strange being he is!'—'*Two volumes folio, re edited by Wood*—ha, ha, ha!'—'There you have him past all doubt'—and so on. I was too much abashed to tell Sir Walter that it was only an impudent little bit of writing of my own, part of the solution into which I had dissolved the actual notes of Sharpe. But having occasion to write soon after to Mr. Lockhart, I mentioned Sir Walter's mistake, and he was soon after good enough to inform me that he had set his friend right as to the authorship, and they had had another hearty laugh on the subject. A few days after this visit Sir Walter sent me, along with a kind letter, a packet of manuscript, consisting of sixteen folio pages, in his usual close handwriting, and containing all the reminiscences he could at the time summon up of old persons and things in Edinburgh. Nor was this the only act of liberality of Scott to me. When I was preparing a subsequent work, *The Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, he sent me whole sheets of his recollections, with appropriate explanations. For years thereafter he allowed me to join him in his walks home from the Parliament House, in the course of which he freely poured into my greedy ears anything he knew regarding the subjects of my studies. His kindness and good humour on these occasions were untiring."

It is undoubtedly to these communications, so honourable to Sir Walter, that much of the merit of the work is due. There was something especially congenial to his mind in the old-world stories of Edinburgh—as indeed all his writings evince with what care, or rather power, he treasured the traditions associated with almost every foot of his native soil. Mr. Chambers's work was therefore scarcely complete before the edition of 1846, and the present volume is a simple reprint of that, with one or two notes added in brackets. We all know how much Scott was indebted to the narratives of old ladies. Here is Mr. Chambers's experience of the means by which much of the traditions of Edinburgh and Scotland have been preserved:—"By an introduction from Dr. Chalmers, I visited a living lady who might be considered as belonging to the generation at the beginning of the reign of George III. Her husband, Alexander Murray, had, I believe, been Lord North's Solicitor-General for Scotland. She herself, born before the Porteous riot, and well remembering 'the Forty-five,' was now within a very brief space of the age of a hundred. Although she had not married in her earlier years, her children were all elderly people. I found the venerable lady seated at a window in her drawing-room in George street, with her daughter taking the care of her which her extreme age required, and, with some help, we had a conversation of about an hour. As the old lady was on intimate terms with Boswell, and had seen Johnson on his visit to Edinburgh—as she was the sister-in-law of Allan Ramsay, the painter, and had lived in the most cultivated society in Scotland all her life—there were ample materials for conversation with her; but her small strength made this shorter and slower than I could have wished. When we came upon the poet Ramsay she seemed to have caught new vigour from the subject; she talked with animation of the child parties she had attended in his house on the Castle hill during a course of ten years before his death—an event which happened in 1757. He was 'charming,' she said; he entered so heartily into the plays of children, and in particular gained their hearts by making houses for dolls."

As the times when old saws, stories, and ballads seem to have been in the exclusive possession of old ladies are wholly gone by, it is pleasant to know that in one department and for one district of especial interest the author has completely rescued everything from forgetfulness that was worthy a place in the Traditions of Edinburgh.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

IN the House of Commons last night Mr. Cardwell announced that, in consequence of the agitation about the over regulation prices, he intended to withdraw the proposal to abolish the ranks of Cornet and Ensign. Government had no desire, he said, to deal with the purchase system, except on the principles of equity, knowing that the over regulation prices existed. He was determined to issue a Royal Commission to enquire into the whole matter.

The East India Regulations Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords.

Reinforcements have been sent to Tuam, by the demand of the magistrates, in consequence of incendiary fires.

## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh yesterday spent a quiet day at Parell after the fatiguing bustle of the previous day. In the afternoon, His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness, with their suites, proceeded to Government House, Malabar Point, where the party dined. On the way to Malabar Point, however, we must mention that the Duke paid a visit to His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur, at his temporary residence at Breach Candy. The Governor, the Duke, and the party returned to Government House shortly before eleven o'clock.

## THE DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH MARCH 1870.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., P.C., R.N., will take his departure from Bombay on the morning of Saturday the 19th instant, and proceed to Madras *via* Beypore.

His Royal Highness will embark from H. M.'s Dockyard at 9 A.M.

His Royal Highness will be accompanied from Government House, Parell, by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor and staff, and will be received on arrival at H. M.'s Dockyard by the Honourable the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, the Members of Council, the Honourable the Judges of the High Court, the Members of the Legislative Council, the Revenue Commissioners, the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government, the Superintendent of Marine, the Chairman of the Bench of Justices, the Municipal Commissioner, the Reception Committee, and the heads of departments in Bombay. Other officers of Government desirous of being present should apply to the Superintendent of Marine for tickets of admission.

The Native Princes and Chiefs in Bombay will be invited to be present on the occasion.

Instructions for the military arrangements will be issued from the Military Department.

The Commissioner of Police will maintain order along the approaches to H. M.'s Dockyard.

FULL DRESS.

## MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

THE troops of the garrison will parade in review order (as follows) at 8 o'clock this morning, on the departure, for Beypore, of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh:—B Royal Horse Artillery, 95th Regiment, Detachment 3rd Light Cavalry, 21st Regiment N. I., 22nd Regiment N I, and 24th Regiment. The 95th Regiment will furnish a guard of honour as laid down in Queen's Regulations (page 27), to be drawn up in front of the steps of the Dockyard. The remainder of the regiment will occupy the avenue, forming a street from the spot where His Royal Highness alights from the carriage as far as the outer gate of the Dockyard, files at such distances as the space will admit. The detachment of the 3rd Light Cavalry will furnish 40 dismounted troops, to be stationed in front of the seats allotted to visitors in such order as will be pointed out to the commanding officers. The remainder of the detachment will form up the Money School. The B-E R. H. A. will be drawn up outside the Dockyard gate forming a street, half battery being on each side of the road, facing inwards, and at twenty-five paces distances. The Native Infantry Regiment will prolong the street in the direction of the Money School. The detachment of the 2nd Grenadiers on the right, each corps extending by successive companies from the right, files at two paces distance. The line will be formed on the left of the road, and there will be an interval of twenty-five paces between the ranks. On His Royal Highness reaching the left flank of each regiment the order for presenting arms will be given, and the bands play "God Save the Queen."

## A PRESENT TO THE PRINCE.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has been presented with two beautifully bound books of photographs, comprising above a hundred plates of temples and ancient remains in Kattyawar, including the Mountain Temples of Satrunjaya and Girnar. The above photographs have been executed by Messrs. Sykes and Dwyer, who accompanied Mr. J. Burgess, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., (the writer of the letterpress) in his two tours through Kattyawar. Mr. Burgess was entrusted by H. H. the Nawab with the getting up of the present, which was very nicely finished by Mr. Firth, of the Byculla Press.

## VISIT BY A PARSEE DUSTOOR TO THE PRINCE.

ON Thursday afternoon Dustoor Jamaspjee Minochehrjee, the Parsee High Priest in Bombay, paid a visit to His Royal Highness at Government House. The Dustoor was introduced by Sir Neville Chamberlain, who explained that he was a High Priest of the Parsees in Bombay. Mr. Jehangbier Hormusjee Thanawalla, late Deputy Educational Inspector, and Head Master of the Fort Branch of the Elphinstone High School, who accompanied Jamaspjee as interpreter, then said that the Dustoor had prepared an address of good wishes for His Royal Highness, the Queen, and the Royal family, in the ancient language and style of the Parsee scriptures. This address he begged the Prince to accept, and H. R. H. at once received it, and so terminated the interview.

The "address," which was on parchment, beautifully illuminated in gilt and coloured tracery, in pure Oriental style, was enclosed in a gold cloth. It has been translated from the Zend as follows :—

A prayer addressed to God Almighty in behalf of H. R. H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., P.C., R.N., composed in the Avesta or the ancient religious language of the Parsees, by Dustoor Jamaspjee Minochehrjee Jamaspasana, High Priest of the Parsees of Bombay :—

O Holy God, do Thou preserve our Queen Victoria for ever, in health, soundness, courage, strength, power, victory, glory, and might. May her children live for ages in prosperity. Under her rule, we the followers of the Mazdyasnian Zoroastrian religion, and all the peoples of India, enjoy tranquility. We praise Thee, O Lord, for Thou hast gladdened our hearts, by sending to our city the renowned Prince Alfred, son of that Queen who wears a glorious crown. May the advent of this world-famous Prince be auspicious to this city of Bombay and to the land of India. O Holy Ahurmazd, be Thou the protection of this Prince.

I pronounce blessings on thee, O Prince Alfred. May thy mother, thy brothers, thy sisters, thy relatives live a good life, an exalted life, a long life. Mayest thou be as beneficent to others as is the Almighty; radiant as the sun; shining as the moon; brilliant as fire; as uprightly just as the angel Rashnah Yezd; a punisher, like the angel Behram Yezd, of evil-minded persons; effulgent like the angel Ram Yezd; as full of wisdom as King Tehemurasp; as illustrious as the King Jamshed; as full of riches as Athbin; as victorious as King Faredun as world-renowned as King Kaikaoos; as valiantly strong as Kershasp; as praiseworthy as Orooaksh; of as beautiful and spotless body as Kai Syawaksh; as exempt from sickness and uneasy death as King Kaikhosro; as praised by the people as King Gushtasp; as bold as Jamasp Hakim.

O! Prince Alfred, mayest thou be the possessor of wealth, reputation, bodily health, bodily strength, of a victorious body, of wealth easily acquired, of intelligent children, of a long, long life, and of thousands upon thousands of happiness. Such is the prayer of Dustoor Jamasp Minochehrjee Jamaspasana. So may it happen as I wish.

VIVAT REGINA.

## LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW SAILORS' HOME.

THERE could not well have been a better memorial of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, a more appropriate remembrancer of the call at Bombay by the captain of the Galatea and Master of the Trinity House, than the erection of a new Sailors' Home in this city. The present building is not nearly equal to the requirements of the port, and the gift of two lakhs of rupees by His Highness the Gaekwar for a new "Home" was most appropriate and timely. Government has expressed its readiness to supply a site, and, acting on the principle of striking the iron while 'tis hot, the consent of H. R. H. was obtained to officiate at the laying of the first stone, the necessary arrangements were promptly made, and the foundation stone was laid with all ceremony on Thursday. By the way, we should here give the substance of the remarks made by H. H. the Gaekwar to the Prince when he visited the camp on Monday, and the Gaekwar took the opportunity of asking H. R. H. to lay the foundation stone. His Highness said—

"I know your Royal Highness's time is so fully occupied that I refrain from uttering all I would wish to say on this occasion, but I must briefly express to your Royal Highness my heartfelt thanks for your kind reception of me on Saturday, and the honour you have conferred upon me by this visit. I shall carry a remembrance of it back to my own country and capital, where the knowledge of the kindness you have shown to me will enhance my dignity amongst all classes of my own subjects. When India came under the immediate sovereignty of Her Majesty, I devoted 1½ lakh of rupees for the erection of a statue of our Queen in commemoration of so happy an event, and I would have been very glad had your Royal Highness had the opportunity of inaugurating the statue, but it was impossible to get it here in time. I have, however, placed a sum of two lakhs of rupees at the disposal of Government for the erection of a Sailors' Home to commemorate your Royal Highness's visit to Bombay. The end to be attained by this memorial is a beneficent one, and the testimonial itself appears to be eminently appropriate—a Home for sailors—to do honour to our Sailor Prince. I beg your Royal Highness's permission to dedicate this Home to you, and to allow it to bear your Royal Highness's name, that it may be in fact the 'Alfred Sailors' Home.' If your Royal Highness will further be pleased to lay the first stone of the building, you will confer a high favour not only upon me personally but upon all Her Majesty's subjects assembled in Bombay."

To these remarks the Prince replied that he would be glad to lay the foundation stone on Thursday, and the work was at once taken up with a will. The site at present spoken of is in Hornby Row near the end of Parsee Bazaar-gate Street. That is, in fact, the site fixed upon, and there the first stone was laid, but we believe the resolution on that is not regarded as unalterable, and that the building may possibly not be reared on that precise spot. Colonel Fuller, R.E., of the Public Works Department, had a fine large stone prepared for the ceremony, brought, we may say for the sake of the curious, from near Ahmedabad and the same as that of the old buildings in that city. The necessary cavity was duly made, the coins of the realm, gold from the English mint, and the newspapers of the day, were collected, and all being in readiness the ceremony took place at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon. A large platform was erected for the occasion; the 95th Foot, the 21st, 22nd, and 24th Native Infantry furnished a guard all around; the bluejackets of H. M. S. Forte were drawn up on the right, and a battery of Artillery was stationed on the opposite side. Ladies and gentlemen assembled in large numbers, general officers and other officers were present in great force, the natives crowded everywhere, and the sight was lively and interesting enough. We don't often refer to the weather in noticing out-door displays on Indian shores, but the occasion on Thursday must be an exception. What the reason was we do not pretend to say—possibly it was because a flower show was to be opened in the evening—but at any rate the atmosphere was close and cloudy all day, and just when the ladies had assembled, at shortly before five, rain began to fall. Provoking it was, there is no doubt, and destructive, we should think, to some fine dresses and some little tempers; but then the Prince was coming, and every one braved it out even during the long prayer by the Bishop. But we anticipate; no one seemed to shirk the rain, nor was there much chance for His Royal Highness came sharp to time. His cortege approached by the Cruickshank Road, and on nearing was received by the troops with presented arms, by the band playing "God Save the Queen," and by the big guns booming forth a royal salute. His Highness the Gaekwar had preceded the Prince, and a number of the Native Rajas and Chiefs were in their carriages around the platform. The Hon. Chief Justice Couch received the Prince (who was accompanied by H. E. the Governor and staff), and conducted him to the platform. There the Gaekwar met the party, shook hands with H. R. H. and the Governor, and engaged in conversation for some time; Colonel Barr, the Political Resident at Baroda, acting as interpreter. Besides H. E. the Governor's staff, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief with his staff and a great number of other officers of the presidency, we observed on the platform the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield, the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, Sir Leopold Heath, Captain Robinson, Captain Pryce, &c. After a brief conversation on arriving, His Royal Highness (who by the way wore naval undress, and revered the memory of the Holy St. Patrick by carrying a sprig of shamrock in his button hole) advanced to the end of the platform where the preparations had been made for the work of the day. There he took up his position in front of the stone, being supported on the right by the Gaekwar, Sir Leopold Heath, Colonel Barr, and Colonel Fuller, and on the left by the Governor and the Bishop of Bombay. The proceedings were opened by the reading of the following by the Right Rev. the Bishop :—

"They that go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in the great waters; these men see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep. For at His word the stormy wind ariseth which lifteth up the waves thereof. They are carried up to the heaven, and down again to the deep; their soul melteth away because of the trouble. They reel to and fro and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits' end. So when they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, He delivereth them out of their distress; for He maketh the storm to cease so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they are at rest; so He bringeth them unto the haven where they would be. O that men would therefore praise the Lord for His goodness, and declare the wonders that He doeth for the children of men!" Ps. cvii. 23-31.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

*As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end.* AMEN.

Let us pray.
Lord have mercy upon us.
*Christ have mercy upon us.*
Lord have mercy upon us.
Our Father which art in Heaven, &c.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings by Thy most gracious favour, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy Name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life: through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Almighty God and Heavenly Father, 'in whom we live and move and have our being,' who hast 'made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the whole earth,' and hast knit together distant nations in the bonds of peaceful commerce; grant, we humbly beseech Thee, that this building which we now found, may, by thy good Providence, be made a blessing to those for whom it is reared. Prosper Thou our undertaking, smile on it with approval and crown it with Thy blessing. Grant that those who build and those who may hereafter dwell here may seek and secure a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. Bless, O Lord, our sailors; grant that in the midst of every temptation which besets them they may fight manfully against the world, the flesh, and the devil, and resisting all evil by the spirit of Thy ghostly strength may acquire true courage in the victory of faith. Prosper them in the maintenance of our country's honour, and keep them safe from enemies, spiritual and temporal, that they may glorify Thee upon the earth until they are called to rest in the triumph of Thy glory. Bless also those who contribute of their substance to its erection, and grant that they with us may inherit Thine everlasting kingdom: through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O Heavenly Father, we pray Thee on behalf of all kings, princes, and governors of this world, and especially for our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and all that rule under her, beseeching Thee to grant unto them by thy inspiration to rule in righteousness, to rejoice in peace, to shine in piety, and to labour for the well-being of the people committed unto them, so that by the rectitude of their government all faithful people may live without disturbance in the knowledge of Thee, and labour without hindrance for Thy glory; that so Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health unto all nations: through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

Colonel Fuller then handed a silver trowel to His Royal Highness, the Gaekwar first receiving and passing it to the Prince. A large glass jar, containing the current Indian coins, a sovereign and half sovereign, and copies of the Bombay newspapers, was first placed in the cavity of the bed, then the mortar was spread, and at the piping of their boatswain's whistle a detachment of the men of the Forte lowered the stone in the slings. His Royal Highness then applied the plumb, the square, and the level, gave the three knocks with an ivory mallet, and finally declared "this stone well and truly laid"—the stone bearing the following inscription :—

THE FIRST STONE OF
THIS BUILDING,
ERECTED AS A HOME FOR THE SEAMEN OF THIS PORT,
AND DEDICATED BY
HIS HIGHNESS KHUNDERAO GAEKWAR, G.C.S.I.,
AS A PERPETUAL TOKEN OF HIS LOYAL ATTACHMENT TO
H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA,
AND IN COMMEMORATION OF THE AUSPICIOUS ARRIVAL
IN BOMBAY
OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., P.C., R.N.,
MASTER OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TRINITY HOUSE,
WAS LAID BY
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THIS 17TH DAY OF MARCH 1870;
THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR W. R. SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD
BEING GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY.

So finished the ceremony; nothing further remained to be done that day: the artillery commenced another royal salute, and the Prince drove off to the Flower Show.

## FLOWER, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

ONE of the pleasant results of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to our city is the holding of the Flower Show, or rather the Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Show, opened on Thursday evening by His Royal Highness. The show has been got up as one of the entertainments connected with the Duke's visit, and a very successful exhibition it is. For the exhibition a Rotunda has been built on the centre walk of the Victoria Gardens,—a light handsome erection, which will not, like the triumphal arches, be taken down at once, but allowed to stand for use for other like purposes, and will be named the Edinburgh Rotunda. The building is 180 feet in diameter, and is surmounted by a centre dome of iron 55 feet high. The framework of the dome is covered with white and blue striped canvas or cotton cloth, which looks very well both from the outside and inside. This Rotunda is laid out to very considerable advantage. The centre is occupied by a rockery interspersed with water plants and fern, and from the middle of which spring several *jets d'eau*. Between the fountain and the outside wall the space is occupied by two circles, with sand-covered walks between, thus presenting five raised sides for the exhibition of flowers, &c. Each of these circles is broken into four sections, by four paths leading from the outside to the fountain in the centre, two of the inside sections being occupied by ponds with water plants, and surrounded with rockery and ferns. The whole of the rockery in the Rotunda is made up of "clinker," or bricks that have run in the burning, which is being now extensively used at home for this purpose, and which, interspersed with ferns, looks extremely well. The rockery, we may mention, is the work of Captain Walton. The other two sections of this centre circle are occupied with flowers; and the second and outside circles are occupied with flowers, shrubs, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables; and at different places are hung cages containing parrots, parroquets, canaries, &c., whose chattering and singing is very pleasant.

The building was only commenced three weeks ago, so that there was but little time for its erection; still everything was ready and got into good order on Thursday afternoon. Preparations had also been made for illuminating the Victoria Gardens, and as it became dark all the paths in the gardens were brilliantly lighted up by pyramids of light. The Rotunda itself was lighted up with chandeliers, and at times with electric light from two lamps placed on the dome and supplied by Mr. Fleury. The show was to be opened at half past six o'clock, and, though it was not stated, it was generally thought that it would be opened at that time by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh; but His Royal Highness and His Excellency the Governor, after the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Sailors' Home, called in and saw the Rotunda and its contents on the way back to Government House, about six o'clock, so that when people arrived about half past six, most were somewhat disappointed at not having an opportunity of seeing the Prince. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended on the opening night, but as the hour of opening was somewhat late, few stayed for any length of time.

To give anything like a detailed account of the flowers, fruits, and vegetables exhibited in the Rotunda would be needlessly to weary readers by details; besides, all the Bombay world are expected to pay the show a visit; but we may give a few particulars regarding the exhibition. In walking round the exhibition, almost the first thing to strike one is the fact that Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy's name appears as the exhibitor of a very large portion of the show of flowers. From his fine garden has come the largest display of ordinary Bombay flowers. In one of the sections close to the fountain are to be seen a collection of particularly beautiful phloxes exhibited by Mr. F. T. Lidderdale. Some good specimens of the caladium, of different varieties, are also shown by Mr. Lidderdale, and in the centre of the caladium plot is one belonging to the Horticultural Society well worthy of being particularly noticed by visitors. Mrs. Tucker also exhibits some fine specimens of gloxiana, gladioli, and verbenas, and at the principal entrance stand two pretty Norfolk pines sent by that lady. A large collection of geraniums of different kinds is exhibited by the Hon. Mr. Sassoon, and Mr. A. T. Crawford shows a number of fine fuchsias, which were the only flowers of the kind we noticed. One shrub we must notice called the acalypha. This plant, which is exhibited by the Horticultural Society, has only been lately introduced into Bombay from Australia. Its dark brown leaf looked very rich amongst the large numbers of plants with light and dark green coloured leaves among which it was set. There is a very fair show of fruit in the exhibition. Besides a large collection of the ordinary fruits of this season, some baskets of strawberries, mulberries, and pears are shown; and mangoes, mostly from Goa, but some grown in Bombay, also figure in the exhibition. Grapes, oranges, and plantains, form as usual the largest part of the fruit exhibition. The fruit and vegetables are shown principally by market dealers, each of whom is of course anxious for fame, and especially for a prize. One vegetable dealer exhibits a huge yam which weighs 42 lbs., and a pumpkin weighing 35 lbs. We may mention as features of the exhibition two large bouquets, placed in moss, one sent by Mrs. Ventz and the other (composed of clarodendrons), by Mr. Morojee, and several pots of flowers on rustic wooden supports fixed to the pillars. We had almost forgotten to mention that a large supply of moss has been obtained for the Exhibition from Mahableshwur, for use as a setting for flowers and fruit and other purposes.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the exhibition last night, when the gardens and Rotunda were again brilliantly illuminated. The appearance of the show in the Rotunda was improved by the addition of another row of chandeliers; and the band of His Excellency the Governor played in the gardens.

Mr. Crawford, Dr. Gray, and Mr. Terry and other gentlemen connected with the School of Art rendered invaluable assistance in contributing to the success of the Exhibition; and the tasteful manner in which the flowers, fruit, &c., have been laid out reflects great credit on the gentlemen who superintended their arrangement.

## THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited; dated Bombay, 18th March 1870 :—

The following reports regarding the weather and the crops have reached me from the cotton districts :—

HINGUNGHAT, 13TH MARCH.—Rates to-day in our bazaar are equal to 312 but little cotton is coming in in consequence of the "Holee." At lot of about 25 to 30 candies of Hoshungabad country cotton came in here a day or two ago, and has been bought by a Bombay dealer and sent off as Hingunghat cotton.

AKOTE, 15TH.—Since my last advice rates have ruled higher here than the state of the home market has warranted in consequence of native dealers who have contracted to deliver on Phagun Punum (March 17th) having taken up good cotton at prices above the equivalent of Bombay.

Arrivals have been confined to an average of about 200 bojahs daily, fully one-half being inferior and second class cotton.

Many instances of "false packing" have come under my notice during the last fortnight, and the practice seems to be on the increase.

Early in the week the weather was very unsettled and stormy, but no rain has fallen, although the days are still cloudy.

KHAMGAUM, 16TH.—Since my last report the weather has been occasionally very cloudy but no rain has fallen. Supplies were rather in excess of those of last week, about 1,500 candies of all qualities having been registered. Prices have again suffered a decline, and the tendency is still downward.

P. S.—A telegram just received from Akote reports rain there.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

## THE RACE FOR THE PUNJAB.

"Some little time ago," writes the *Englishman*, "we named Mr. George Campbell as first favourite for the Punjab. We still feel disposed to back him. Is he not a Campbell, possessing the ear of McCallum More, and enjoying the reputation of being patronisingly reviewed in the *Times?* Others, we are aware, prefer Sir Henry Durand, but that gallant officer is far too honest a man to turn his back upon himself, and his views are,—we say it not disrespectfully—just a little prediluvian. Others, again, nominate Sir Richard Temple, a capital administrator if not a first-rate financier, but Lord Mayo is not a Whig, and therefore cannot understand the propriety of promoting a man because he happens to break down. Some even speak of a dark horse, say Sir William Mansfield or the Hon. J. Strachey. All, however, that we can say with certainty is, that neither the Viceroy nor the Secretary of State has (as yet) consulted us on this point. When they do, the public shall be taken into our confidence"

## BOMBAY.

The Gaekwar.—His Highness the Gaekwar is to pay visits to-day to Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, Mr. Hurrychund Chintamon, photographer, and Mr. Verashwer Sadasew Chutray, proprietor of the *Soodnyar Bodhuk* Press.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March. | | |
| Overture | Crown Diamonds | Auber. |
| Waltz | Belgravia | Godfrey. |
| Selection | L'Elisire d'Amore | Donizetti. |
| Quadrille | Nene Melodien | Strauss. |
| Galop | Encore | Coote. |

Holi Entertainment.—On the occasion of the Holi holidays Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett gave a nautch party in his family house in Girgaum Road on Thursday evening. There was a very large party present, including most of the Native Chiefs at present in town. Though off the Prince's line of route on the night of the illuminations, Mr. Venayekrao, we may mention by the way, did not omit to celebrate the occasion. Both his houses, the one in Girgaum Road and that at Tardeo, were brilliantly illuminated, and some fine transparencies were exhibited.

## THE SHIP TWEED.

This well known vessel, commanded by Captain Steuart, has been chartered by Government to carry invalids and "insanes" to England, via the Cape, the former at £35 and the latter at £47-10-0.

## SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Dambo, Captain Sim, arrived yesterday from Shields with a cargo of coals.

The s.s. Phlox, Captain Baker, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Goa with the following passengers:—For Vingorla: Mr. and Mrs. James Randel and Mr. Baba Pudmunjee. And ten deck passengers.

## THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

Rujubally Khan Peerbux Khan, the sepoy of H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., who on the 8th instant attempted to shoot Ramchurn Treevaree, a subedar of the regiment at the Gaekwar's camp, in consequence of the latter having reprimanded him for wearing dirty clothes, was yesterday placed before Mr. Showell, charged with having attempted to murder the subadar. The prisoner was remanded to jail till Saturday the 26th instant.

## BAZAAR FOR THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

The Bazaar in behalf of the funds of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was opened yesterday afternoon in the Cowasjee Framjee Institute. The articles exhibited for sale comprise a great number of nice pieces of fancy work, many of them contributed by several of the crowned heads of Europe and other illustrious personages. Throughout the afternoon the bazaar was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution, and by the exertions of the ladies in charge of the different stalls we doubt not the proceeds will make a handsome addition to the funds of the institution. The bazaar will be open to-day again, we believe.

## ACCIDENT TO A FOUR-IN-HAND.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning a gentleman was driving four horses in a dray along the Tardeo Road, when suddenly, from a flaw in the iron, the hook at the end of the pole to which the serving bars are attached broke. As the dray was going at the time slightly down hill it ran on the wheelers and they began to kick. The end of the pole, also, caught one of the leading horses and set him kicking. The horses ran a few yards and one of the wheelers was thrown down, while the carriage itself went violently against the wall at the side of the road. The other wheeler also came down, and on examining him it was found that one of his fore legs and one of his hind legs were broken, owing to which he had to be killed on the spot. There was a gentleman on the box beside the driver, but both escaped unhurt. Such an accident would have occurred from the same cause even if the carriage had been drawn by two horses, and perhaps the result would have been more serious, as in the case of the four-in-hand the front horses rather checked the running away of the wheelers. The horses were valuable young Australians, very quiet and steady.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Third Sunday in Lent, March 20th, 1870.

St. Thomas's Cathedral, Fort.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (first celebration).

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (second celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 82 and 348.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 92, 104 and 307.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

11 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 81 and 162.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 150 and 78.

The offertories to be devoted in the morning to the poor, in the evening to the Choir.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Matins, and Sermon. Hymns 137 (Three in one, and one in three), 140 (O Thou, from whom all goodness flows), and 88 (My God, I love Thee!)

6 p.m.—Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 80 (O Lord, turn not Thy face from me), 329 (Lord of our life) and 18 (God, who madest earth and heaven).

Collections for Church expenses.

During Lent Week-day Services are held on Mondays at 5-30 p.m., Wednesdays at 9 a.m., and on Fridays at 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

In the Harbour.

Morning Prayers and sermon by the Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., on board the merchant ship Galatea, lying off Customs Bunder, at 11 o'clock a.m.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—18th March.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—Alexander Russell and Thomas McDonald, seamen of the ship Wolfville, were charged with having deserted from the ship in one of the ship's boats, and were sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

Assault.—Henry Ixer and two other seamen of the ship Royal Albert were charged with having assaulted the master and chief officer of the ship, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Taking Liquor in the Hospital.—Williamson George, a sailor, was charged with taking spirituous liquor into the European General Hospital, and was sent to jail for a day.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 13th March, 1870.

| Open 1,062½ Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 1,16,782 | 5 | 9 |
| Merchandize | 3,72,086 | 1 | 1 |
| Electric Telegraph | 1,692 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 3,074 | 4 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 4,93,614 | 10 | 10 |
| Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles ... Total Rs. | 4,16,345 | 6 | 1 |
| Increase | 77,289 | 4 | 9 |

## INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th March.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 17th March.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 17th to 8 p.m. of the 18th March is as follows :—

| To Bombay | Max. | | Min. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 26 | 59 | 1 | 14 |
| " Calcutta | 10 | 7 | 0 | 24 |
| " Madras | 3 | 27 | 0 | 36 |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Mrs. Cooke, care of Post Office, from Mhow.
Abdool Aly and Company, from Nagpore.
Bazmeer Khan at Fathiachund, from Hydrabad Deccan.
Saik Davood, at Bengalpora, from Calicut.
A. Roger, Commissioner, from Jubbulpore.
Punjaub Commissioner Smythe, from Lahore.
Ling and Co., from Manchester.
Moonsuf Hajurutmea Loowarchal, from Broach.
Seid Hossen Mohomed, from Alleppy.
Could Garnock, from Colombo.
Captain Home, Royal Engineers, from Jubbulpore.
P. F. Balcher, from Calcutta.
Vandoo Muckanjee, from London.
Great Eastern Mail office, Hummum Street, Fort, from Manchester.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 18th, 12-22 p.m.—Cable communication right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London. Latest dates of messages received at Kurrachee from England via Turkey, service 15th March, 9-2 a.m., private 15th March 3-30 p.m.; via Russia, service 15th March 12-50 p.m., private 16th March 1 p.m.; Europe via Turkey, 17th March 12-40 p.m., via Russia, 16th March 7-50 p.m.

## THE AFFAIR OF THE SHENVI CASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of this morning you have inserted a letter from Mr. B. M. Wagle addressed to the *Indu Prakash*, in which he attempts to do justice to his friends, Messrs. Madgaomkar, Shirgaomkar and Bhandarkar. The articles in the *Hindu Reformer* and *Indu Prakash* state that these three gentlemen have undergone certain penance, while Mr. Wagle has not; but rumour is widely current, that on Sunday last the Oopadia (high priest) of Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagle did administer certain penance to him. I trust therefore Mr. Wagle will be good enough to let the public clearly know, through the columns of your paper, whether the statement in the two papers or the rumour is true.—Yours faithfully,

BALKRISHNA VITHAL MALVANKAR.

Bombay, 18th March.

## THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution took place in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Thursday afternoon. The proceedings on this occasion had a peculiar interest, owing to the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the hall at the commencement of the proceedings, and to the fine display of curiosities around in preparation for the fancy bazaar which was to be opened on the following day. There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, both European and native, the hall and gallery being quite crowded. The Lord Bishop of Bombay presided, and he was supported by the Chief and Ranee of Jamkhundee. The Ranee, as has been intimated, has given a good proof of her hearty interest in this institution. Not only did she attend and present the prizes, but she purchased for Rs. 5,000 a picture drawn by the Princess Louise, for the fancy bazaar. That has been presented by the Ranee to the institution, and will be hung on its walls in token of the interest taken alike by the Princess and by the Ranee in the Alexandra Schools. Besides this, however, the Ranee has made a present of Rs. 5,000 to the funds, and that will be vested by the directors and the interest applied to the expenses of the institution. But this by the way: we need only further say that the meeting on Thursday was a very successful one, so far as regarded the numbers present and the interest taken in the proceedings.

The proceedings were opened by the honorary secretary of the institution reading the annual report, of which however we have not received a copy. The exhibition of the acquirements of the pupils was then commenced, and an interesting proceeding was that, though certainly the want of order that pervaded the room and the dulness of the weather operated much against the enjoyment of visitors. With that, neither the pupils nor the teachers, we presume, had to do; but their share in the proceedings was as creditable as it always is in this institution. Several of the girls gave recitations of poetical selections in nice, clear, forcible tones that elicited high encomiums from many listeners, and a high eulogium from the Right Rev. Chairman. One or two songs and duets were rendered also, with a pianoforte accompaniment by one of the teachers, and these received no less hearty commendations. The proficiency displayed by the girls in a language not their mother-tongue was really surprising, and Mrs. and Miss Mitchell deserve the most hearty congratulations on the success of their training in the Alexandra Schools. Towards the close of the proceedings the prizes were presented to the respective winners by the Ranee of Jamkhundee.

The Chairman then said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have now finished distributing the prizes, and I have just a few words to say on the conclusion of our proceedings. I think you will all agree with me in congratulating the managers of the schools upon the scene which we have witnessed to-day. (Applause.) It was with great pleasure that I was present last year when Lord Napier of Magdala was in the chair on an occasion similar to this. The sight which I then saw seemed to me perhaps the most pleasing that I had yet seen in India. (Applause.) But you will agree with me, such of you as were present on that occasion, in thinking that the scene which we to-day witness very far surpasses anything that we have seen on a former occasion. (Applause.) Not only have we a considerable number of gentlemen of this city present, but, if I am not mistaken in my calculations, there are at least two hundred ladies here present to witness the distribution of prizes to the younger members of their sex. (Applause.) Such a scene I believe I may say with perfect truth has not before been witnessed in India. (Applause.) I trust that we may look upon it as a beginning of a great movement in the direction of female education, and that we may regard the cause as now in an advanced and much more hopeful condition. (Applause.) What we have heard of the learning of the children, and what we may see in their copy books and in their drawings shows us, I think, that very great progress has been made during the past year. I am sure that the ladies who have witnessed their progress, though they perhaps may not be able themselves altogether to judge exactly of the greatness of the improvement, will yet be able to see enough to know that great improvement has been made and that their children and the children of their friends are really capable of being highly educated. The progress, so far as I have been able to judge has been very marked. The recitations of some of those who recited seemed to me exceedingly good. The poetry which they recited in our hearing was delivered with a great deal of force and sweetness of expression, and I do not think it could have been better done in England by girls of their own age. (Immense applause.) I can only say for myself that it has been a very great pleasure to me to take part in the proceedings upon this occasion. I regard it as one most important movement in the direction of elevating the female sex to their true position in the world. I believe the elevation of man himself depends in a very great degree upon the position which is assigned to woman. (Hear, hear.) I believe the great, the chief distinction between the past and modern times is the place that has been assigned to woman in the great movements that have affected society, and I do look very cordially and hopefully to works of this nature for that general regeneration and improvement on the state of things in India, and with all others who love their kind and desire the welfare of humanity would look upon these institutions with an ardent and eager eye. (Applause.) In the name of the managers of this institution I thank all the ladies and gentlemen who have been kind enough to attend on this occasion. I need hardly say the presence of the ladies has added very greatly to the brilliance of the appearance of our meeting, as it has also to our comfort and satisfaction, and I only trust on future occasions a still larger number will be present to see the progress that is being made in the elevation and advancement of their sex. (Applause.)

Shortly afterwards the pupils sang the National Anthem and the proceedings terminated.

## THE POONA LIBEL CASE.

(*Poona Observer*, March 17.)

Captain Kerr, vs. Sorabjee Jehangeerjee, the Proprietor, and Dadabhoy Sorabjee, the Printer and Publisher of the "Deccan Herald."

This case originated from a charge of perjury brought against one Soobanrow Wagoolkur, by Captain Kerr, V.C., for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and Sir Joseph Arnould, who was then a Judge of the High Court, granted permission to Captain Kerr, to prosecute the aforesaid Soobanrow for perjury, which charge was brought against him, in Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate's Court, but was dismissed with a strong rebuke, the magistrate expressing the opinion that the said Wagoolkur committed no perjury whatsoever, but that the prosecutor, Captain Kerr, had committed gross perjury, and consequently the accused was acquitted. Upon this Captain Kerr appealed to Mr. R. White, the Session Judge, against the decision of the Railway Magistrate, and the Session Judge ordered the said Soobanrow's committal, which has been already published in the *Poona Observer*. In this libel case, the City Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Richardson, found Sorabjee Jehangeerjee, the Proprietor, and Dadabhoy Sorabjee, the Printer and Publisher, of the *Deccan Herald*, guilty, on Tuesday last, for defaming Captain Kerr, under section 501 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each to pay a fine of rupees fifty, and in default they were each sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. The following is the Finding of the City Magistrate :—

From the evidence recorded, it would appear that Captain Kerr, V.C., had occasion to prosecute Soobanrow bin Luksheemunrao, in the Railway Magistrate's Court, for having given false evidence; that the case was upon preliminary trial dismissed there, and that Captain Kerr being dissatisfied with the discharge of the accused parties, appealed to the Session Judge to have the case committed for trial, and that while this appeal was pending in the Sessions Court the *Deccan Herald* newspaper, of which the accused (I) Sorabjee Jeehangeerjee is Proprietor, and accused (II) Dadabhoy Sorabjee is the Printer and Publisher, published an article in its issue of the 24th January last, that they had heard that the Judge of Poona had dismissed the appeal made to the Sessions Court, in the case of Captain Kerr, V.C., vs. Sirdar Soobhanrao bin Luxumonrao Wagholeekur, and that the Sirdar had applied for sanction to prosecute the complainant and his witnesses for perjury, and hence this prosecution by the complainant, Captain Kerr, for defamation against the Proprietor, and Printer and Publisher of the paper. On the day appointed for the trial Captain Kerr begged the Court to defer the trial until the next issue of the *Deccan Herald*, as the case was likely to be compromised by the parties having agreed to publish an apology dictated to them by the prosecutor, and with this understanding both parties left the Court, but from the apology dictated to them being of too humiliating a nature, or from some other cause, the accused parties did not publish, *verbatim*, the apology dictated to them, but published an apology with some corrections of their own, which the prosecutor was not satisfied with, and the case was therefore proceeded with. The *Poona Observer* newspaper seems to have fallen into the same error about the dismissal of the appeal in the Sessions Court, but it made no allusion to Captain Kerr's prosecution for perjury, but in its following issue of the 27th January, it corrected the paragraph published in its previous issue, and went into some details, and wound up the article by saying that the decision on Captain Kerr's application was deferred by the Session Judge, pending the trial of one of the prosecutor's witnesses who had been committed to the Sessions Court for having given false evidence; and, had the *Deccan Herald*, if it had fallen into error, then have contradicted the article, the accused parties would probably not have had to appear before this Court to answer a charge of defamation; but they appear to have taken no notice of the article in question until warrants had been issued on the 9th February, requiring them to appear in this Court to answer the charge, when the accused parties made a feeble attempt at an apology, in their issue of the 11th idem. The accused parties both plead not guilty to the charge, and accused (I) Sorabjee Jehangeerjee says that, upon seeing the article published—he was informed that it was an article communicated to the paper, but he says that he cannot produce the letter which contained it, as it is usual, after the article has appeared in type, to put it away, and that it has been mislaid, and that he never knew of the article having been corrected in the *Poona Observer*, as he never reads that paper, although he receives it. The accused (II) Dadabhoy Sorabjee says that upon the receipt of a paragraph for publication in the local columns of the *Deccan Herald* by post, and as he heard it rumoured that the case had been dismissed by the Sessions Judge, he gave publication to it, and that in regard to the defamatory matter, he was not present in Court, but that he heard from several vakeels that application had been made by one of the vakeels, on the part of the Sirdar Soobanrao, and he stops short here, and says that he cannot recollect what he heard, and considering what he heard was correct, he published the article in question. Upon reading over the article containing the defamatory article in the *Deccan Herald's* issue of the 24th January last, it would lead one to infer that the Session Judge had dismissed the appeal, and that application had been made to that authority for sanction to prosecute the complainant and his witnesses for perjury; but from the line of defence set up by the accused parties, it would appear that the sanction to prosecute had been made to the Railway Magistrate, Dr. Fraser, witness XV., who says, that he recollects, that about the middle of September last an application had been presented on behalf of one of the accused parties in the case before him, and to the best of his belief, by Ramchunder Govind, and that he granted him authority to prosecute Captain Kerr, and five of his witnesses, but the application, or the permission granted, is not forthcoming, and is not to be traced either amongst the proceedings in the case tried by Dr. Fraser, and forwarded to the Session Court, or amongst Dr. Fraser's records, nor does the applicant, Ramchunder Govind, appear to possess any permission granted, as he was not called as a witness on the part of the defence. If the permission was granted, so far back as September last, to prosecute Captain Kerr and his witnesses, why was it not published at the time? and what necessity was there for doing so months after when the proceedings were being reviewed by the Sessions Judge, to make allusion to it in the *Deccan Herald* columns? Mulharao Mahadeo, witness XVII., a Mooktiar, who appeared for Soobanrao in the Railway Magistrate's Court, says that Ramchunder Govind gave in a petition to Dr. Fraser three or four days after his discharge, in his own handwriting, for permission to prosecute Captain Kerr and five of his witnesses, for giving false evidence in the case, that he was then present in the Railway Magistrate's Court, and that the Railway Magistrate gave him oral authority to do so; he also says that Soobanrao once asked him if permission was wanted to prosecute, who should make the petition, and that witness replied that one of the parties concerned could make it, but witness XVIII. (Soobhanrao) himself says that he had no intention of applying to prosecute, but that Rambhow told him that he was taking measures to prosecute Captain Kerr. The *Deccan Herald* parties would have shewn a better spirit had they, at the time the *Poona Observer* of the 27th January corrected its previous article, have also corrected their own issue, instead of waiting until Captain Kerr had taken proceedings against them, and probably they would have acted wisely in publishing the apology which might have been dictated to them by the prosecutors, and avoided proceedings being taken against them. The accused parties claim protection from the consequence of this prosecution by the fifth exception to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. This exception says that—"It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the merits of any case, civil or criminal, which has been decided by a court of justice, or respecting the conduct of any person as a party, witness, or agent, in any such case, or respecting the character of such person, as far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further." Under this exception the accused parties would have been safe had they published Dr Fraser's Finding in Soobhanrao's case, but it cannot shield them from the defamatory matter which they have published in their issue of the 24th of January, as it was not an opinion in regard to the merits of the case, but was, they state, an article communicated to them, which, however, they are unable to produce, and which they say they gave publication to, as they had heard rumours of the case having been dismissed by the Sessions Judge. No one would be safe, if the *Deccan Herald* went on publishing articles anonymously communicated to them, or published rumours they had heard against people. Under this view of the evidence recorded, the Court finds that Sorabjee Jehangeerjee and Dadabhoy Sorabjee are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that Sorabjee Jehangeerjee and Dadabhoy Sorabjee have committed defamation, and that they have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 501 of the Indian Penal Code: and taking into consideration the circumstances connected with the compromise and apology already published, the Court directs that Sorabjee Jehangeerjee and Dadabhoy Sorabjee pay each a fine of Rupees fifty (50), and that in default of payment, that they Sorabjee Jehangheerjee, and Dadabhoy Sorabjee, each undergo one month's simple imprisonment."

A Broth of a Boy.—There is now exhibiting in the city of Cork a stage youth of 19 years of age, who, in addition to being nearly seven feet high, weighs more than 37 stone.

## A SELF-ACTING PUNKA.

A student at the Civil Engineering College (Calcutta) has at last succeeded in striking a serious blow at the hitherto inevitable punkawallah. A small wooden box about a cubit in length is screwed up to the beams, and two pipes with it. One of the pipes conveys the water to the box, and by the other the water returns. The box contains the engine, which is concealed from view by a board. It is a mistake, however, to hide it away thus, as its very simplicity is attractive. The engine now in use is of home manufacture; the cylinder has done good service as the tube of a telescope; sundry buttons have already served for other purposes than those to which they are now applied; while a piece of a musical box has once seen better if not more useful days. One defect alone can be detected in the engine thus constructed of whatever materials came first to hand; a piece of spring steel which is made use of to charge the valve which admits the water, is so much too strong as to produce an audible click at each swing of the punka. This little defect can, however, be easily remedied. The pole of the punka consists of a tube of zinc, while the frill is made somewhat rigid by means of thin slips of bamboo. The usual punka ropes are replaced by rigid rods, and a wooden bar connects the engine with the punka. The punka has a swing of nearly five feet, and is moved in each direction twenty-four times in the minute. Owing to the great length of the room, and the ceiling being so low as to shorten very much the swing of the punka, it is working under comparatively unfavorable circumstances; but still the results are satisfactory, and for a night punka would be still more so. The motive power is the fall of water from a tank placed on the top of the Medical College Hospital. It has been put up there as an experiment, but it is intended to have the engine worked by the pressure in the pipes of the new water-supply. During the night, as the pressure will be so greatly reduced, advantage will be taken of the fall from a cistern on the roof of the house, which will be filled during the day by the usual pressure in the water pipes. In either case the real working power which will pull the punkas in every house in Calcutta, if desired, will be the steam-engine which forces the water through the supply pipes. As soon as the inventor knew it had been decided on to distribute the water under pressure, he set to himself the task of making use of this power to pull punkas. We congratulate him on the success he has achieved, and trust he will be able to have his invention brought into general use. A patent has secured to him the exclusive right to his application of this power. The saving in the wages of punka-coolies in a couple of seasons would cover the cost of the engine, and of the pipes which will connect it with the water-supply of the house. So little water will be expended for each engine, that waste will be very trifling, as after it has passed through the machine, it will still be available for bathing or other purposes. Even if it is not so used, and has to be separately paid for, the cost of the water will not prevent the general introduction of this extremely useful invention. It is not stated when the inventor will invite the public to inspect his punka, but it is to be kept working at the Medical College Hospital for some days, and subjected to tests greater than those it will be called on to bear under ordinary circumstances.—*Englishman*.

## THE INSTALLATION OF THE RAJAH OF COCHIN.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Your Highness,—Having communicated Her Majesty's Grand Master's Grant, appointing your Highness a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, it becomes my pleasing duty to invest your Highness with the insignia of that dignity. Although the Order is not of ancient date, it already bears on its rolls not a few illustrious names. Our gracious Queen's son, whom we hope so soon to welcome to Southern India, is the last addition to its ranks—ranks that already include such men as Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo—amongst Englishmen, and many of the most ancient and noble of the feudatories of Hindoostan. When the Order was first constituted many doubted if it was an institution suitable to Orientals, if it would in any commensurate way meet its ends. Would admission, it was asked, be appreciated so as to become an object of honourable ambition to Her Majesty's Indian subjects? Would they see in it any incentive to show themselves worthy of being thus distinguished by their august Empress? Just at first, perhaps, and on a narrow view only, of the then present, there may have been some ground for such doubting—but assuredly that time has passed. I am confident that there is not a prince or worthy from our own Cape Comorin to the distant Himalayas,—not, already a member of the Order,—who would not, I will not, say envy your Highness the distinction now bestowed, but who would not dearly prize its bestowal on himself. This knighthood will be regarded by your Highness as a further bond to the great British power. When that power was to what it now is as the moon to the noon-day sun, your Highness' house was often the ally of the British general—Tippoo was the enemy of Cochin as he was the enemy of England. But the connection of the then rajahs with the rising British power was very different to that your Highness now enjoys with the firmly-established British Empire. Then there were wars and rumours of wars, and it was to them, or to somewhat narrow schemes of trade, that alliance mainly referred. Now, peace smiles around, and assistance is naturally looked for towards promoting its arts and spreading far and wide the blessings of good government.

It is in recognition of service in this direction that our Queen has been pleased to nominate your Highness a Knight in a noble fraternity of which she herself is the august Sovereign. I hope and I trust that the event celebrated to-day will not be without its influence in encouraging further judicious—but, vigorous and enlightened progress, and that your Highness' administration will ever be so conducted as to cause the voice of your subjects to confirm the justness of Her Majesty's gracious appreciation of your rule. That Providence may direct your Highness thus long to rule a prosperous country and happy people is the hope of your many well wishers—and as British Resident at your Highness' court, I beg to add my own wishes and hopes that the Rajahs of Cochin may ever be deservedly prominent amongst those whom the Majesty of Britain delights to honour. With sincere congratulations on this auspicious occasion, I will now invest your Highness with the insignia sent by Her Most Gracious Majesty.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

We learn that on the breaking up of the Dinapore Brigade, Major Eteson, the Brigade Major at that station, will be transferred in the same capacity to the Calcutta Brigade.—*Pioneer*.

The detachment of the Rifle Brigade stationed at Chunar under command of Captain Rooper, was relieved yesterday by another detachment of the same corps from Dinapore.—*Pioneer*.

Notwithstanding the prospect of a good harvest the price of grain of all sorts still continues high in the Central Provinces. In February the provincial average for wheat was 11¾ seers the rupee; gram 9 and jowaree 16½.—*Pioneer*.

The King of Burmah, who already dabbles in most trades, has procured from England the machinery necessary to enable him to spin his own yarn and weave his own shirtings. We agree with those who think that the enterprising monarch would have done better to content himself with growing his own cotton and leaving Glasgow and Manchester to supply him with stuffs.—*Pioneer*.

During 1869 no fewer than 153 tigers were destroyed in the Central Provinces for which Government paid in rewards Rs. 7,250. There were also destroyed 303 panthers and leopards, 251 bears, 97 wolves and 144 hyenas, including cubs in each case. The greatest slaughter seems to have taken place in the Jubbulpore Division—42 tigers, 86 panthers, 86 bears, 50 wolves and 43 hyenas.—*Pioneer*.

Though, as we announced yesterday, Mr. Mangles will succeed Mr. Bruce Lane as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, it is reported that Mr. Peacock will officiate for the former gentleman for three months, while he, in his turn, undertakes the duties of Lord Ulick Browne. It is further stated that Mr. Raban will act as Registrar General during the period that Mr. Peacock conducts the Secretariat of the Revenue Board.—*Englishman*.

Mddle. Nillson, the charming *prima donna*, is, according to *L'Histoire*, about to be married to "a rich young man, well known in the financial world."

The Nearest Way Home.—Lady: "Where do you live, my dear?"—Child (crying: "Dun'now, M'm—dun-no'!" By-stander.—"Ask of her where she gits the beer, Mum."—*Will-o'-the-Wisp*.

A Match.—Two daughters of a thrifty farmer in Princeton, Illinois, 15 and 17 years old, completed on the 17th of January the task of walking 80 miles in 20 consecutive hours for a prize of $200. They had one hour and 37 minutes to spare.

The Nawab Nizam of Bengal.—We have been requested to state that the Nawab Nizam of Bengal does not rest his claims upon the British Government on the Treaty of 1765, as stated in several of the papers, but on the Treaty of 21st March, 1770.—*Daily Telegraph*.

## THE CHORD LINE.

Calcutta, 12th March.

I have already described the character of the country through which the Jubbulpore line passes. The only incident noted on the way down was the reception accorded to the son of the Rajah of Mylhere by His Excellency at the Myhere Station.

At Sutna the Rewah Rajah had caused a regiment of lancers, 600 strong, and the first regiment of his infantry, a battalion of 800 men, to be in attendance. They were passably set up, and all the native officers I spoke to had served in the Bengal Army; many had medals. The station was prettily ornamented, and behind were two tents,—in one of which was served a capital tiffin, while the other was fitted up as for a durbar. At tiffin His Excellency expressed himself strongly to General Beadle on the blunder committed in the construction of the Mutlah Railway. On leaving, the Rajah presented each gentleman with a *har*, or neck garland and with utter and pàn. Just before the train started a telegram was received from Jubbulpore, announcing the finding, or recovery of the luggage, lost, or stolen, on the night of His Excellency's arrival at that station.

Speeding away from Sutna, and only stopping occasionally for water, Nynee was reached in good time. Here several gentlemen left the train, and the rest of the party were soon hurrying along the main line of the E. I. R. on their way to Calcutta. A capital dinner was ready at Mirzapore, where His Excellency was received by a salute of fog signals fired by an engine moving on the up line. Ten minutes were lost between Mogul Serai and Buxar, but regained before we reached Luckeeserai. Here coffee and tea were waiting, and here the viceregal train was abandoned for one of saloon carriages, in which the Viceroy was to pass over the Chord Line. Mr. Perry, the contractor, was at the station with the report that the last girder had been safely raised, and fixed in its place at three o'clock, only two hours before we reached Luckeeserai, and that communication between this station and Raneegunge had been completed. During the previous fortnight the contractors had worked with unceasing energy to complete the heavy bridge work along the line, and had in that time finished sixteen spans,—an effort which will vie with anything of the kind yet done in India.

The Chord Line is of course very far from being finished; but it is in such a state of preparation that every day will mark a sensible advance towards completion, and if the embankments, &c., withstand the next rains successfully, it may be opened for traffic by the 1st August. The delay has arisen from unfortunate collisions between the contractors and the engineers of the Railway Company. Mr. George Turnbull, who has just inspected the line, exonerates the contractors, I believe, and gives them credit for the way in which they have overcome unusual difficulties. With the exception of a narrow belt of cultivation close to Luckeeserai, the line passes through a jungle country, without inhabitants and without cultivation. Deoghur is the only town along the line that I could see. The line, too, runs along a ridge for a great portion of its length, and this aggravates the natural scarcity of water. The contractors are busy digging monstrous wells and immense tanks to remedy what is evidently a very serious defect. There was very little dust along the line, which is ballasted for the most part with quartz, millions of cubic feet of which are stacked on every vacant and available space from end to end of the line.

From Luckeeserai to Newadee the line skirts the western flank of the Santhal hills, which run north and south in great pointed billows, having at their feet long, low rollers of hillocks for mile after mile. To the right stretch the plains of Behar, with here and there a dark grey peak standing in bleak and rugged isolation amongst the fields. At Newadee the District Engineer, Mr. Sturmer, furnished the party with refreshments, the engine was changed, and His Excellency, attended by Mr. Carrick, the Locomotive Superintendent, E. I. R., mounted the fresh engine, and kept his post for several hours. At Newadee several very pretty hills, conical, and covered with young timber, come close up to the line, which, from this point, may be said to enter the ghauts, as the passes are termed. The country now for several miles resembled that between Warminster and Bath, only the rivers were all dry, and the vegetation fast turning a bright brown. The line winds between the hills, here borne on an immense embankment across the mouth of a valley, and here carried in a deep cutting through the foot of some inconvenient spur. Many rivers are crossed by girders laid on brick piers, in some cases upwards of 50 feet high, and the land seems so torn and divided by water courses as to give one the idea it must be a perfect labyrinth of streams in the rains. One cutting beats anything of the kind on the Brighton line. All along the top the coolies were ranged in ranks, and as the train swept by below them they set up a few spasmodic yells,—you could not call it cheers. When the train reached Jessedee, the station for Deoghur, hereafter to be called Byjnath, in honour of whose temples it will receive its name, every one breathed freely, for the worst was passed, and by the time we reached Setacutta, where tiffin had been provided, the warning green flags which had checked the train so frequently, may be said to have altogether given way to the encouraging white ones. We reached Setarampore at 1-45 p.m., having been 7½ hours in passing over the Chord Line. Between Setacutta and Setarampore is the branch line to the Kurhurballee coal fields. This road is in so forward a state, that, if necessary, it could be opened for traffic at the end of the month.

At Setarampore we entered the Bengal coal country. The collieries cluster about the line in all directions. In some places I noticed fresh borings going on. The whole face of this part of the country has a peculiarly barren and cheerless aspect. The collieries are situated on wide open, barren heaths, the only signs of vegetation and life being in the neighbourhood of the bungalows of the colliery managers. The hills have disappeared except where, in the far south, they rise in huge isolated bumps. The black country is the bleakest and most desolate looking I have seen in India. Sixteen miles further brought the train to Raneegunge, where a body of Railway Volunteers were in waiting to receive His Excellency. They were under the command of Captain Perry, and although they did not look so rigidly to the front as soldiers of the line, they went through their work well, and looked fit for a great deal more than the mere protection of the station.

The train having plenty of time in hand, did not hurry at any great speed through the coal district, but, quickening its speed after leaving Burdwan, reached Howrah about half-past seven, Calcutta time.

His Excellency expressed himself greatly pleased with the forward state of the Chord Line; in fact, he compared it favourably with some sections of the G. I. P. Railway.

When he reached Howrah, His Excellency had travelled in a fortnight upwards of 2,500 miles, had opened three important railways, had inspected personally some of the finest provinces in India, and had given a vigorous impetus to those works and discoveries which promise to launch them on a new and grand career. He had satisfied himself that India possesses ample stores of fuel for her railways, and mineral resources capable of supporting a variety of great industries. The effect on him personally, and the impress it will leave on the policy of his government, may be gathered from his exclamation at Chanda—"These provinces have before them a magnificent industrial future, and it shall not be my fault if they do not speedily enter on it!"—*Englishman*.

## ARTIFICIAL PRECIOUS STONES.

Interesting news for the ladies! At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences the learned M. Feil exhibited several specimens of the new artificial "precious" stones invented by Leibegs Nephew. They are composed of mixtures of oxydes of copper or of iron, with ether, or of compounds of brimstone and ether. M. Feil exhibited his false rubies, emeralds, sapphires and topazes, side by side with the stones they imitate. If the eye can detect a difference it is to the advantage of the former. Several artificers had been convoked by the *savants*, who have taken the new paste under their protection. They admitted that in point of beauty the imitation stones come up to the real. But they also thought that the production of the German chemist's crucible are wanting in hardness. Hereupon a discussion—Was not softness a desideratum? The harder the jewel the harder to work it. The specialists consulted admitted this proposition, but some of them thought that precious stones, in which the fortunes of large houses are invested, in consequence of the new invention will become unfashionable. This is very bad news for ladies who have sunk large sums in what lawyers call paraphernalias, for, as our specialists argue, the value of rubies, topazes, sapphires, and emeralds is arbitrary. They are not so much valued for their intrinsic beauty as for their rarity; or, in other words, for the use they can be turned to in advertising the wealth of their possessors. What an admission! Jules Favre well said the other day, "Who shall bring us back to the Greeks?" with whom certainly such a consideration would have had but little weight. We may well hope that true art will profit by this threatened depreciation of precious stones. I have seen in ball-rooms the finest jewels in the world, and have long since come to the conclusion that, apart from their being a proclamation of what is in the strong box, they only serve to give prominence in the elderly to Time's ravages, and to cast into the shade the physical loveliness of fresh youth. Gems, that is to say precious stones, are in their true place when set in drinking cups and vases; but on the neck, and especially in the ear of a fair woman, they are what the French call a *brutale* expression of wealth. Gold is the stuff on which the jeweller's taste should be chiefly brought to bear. From its great malleability it is susceptible of expressing the artificer's finest fancies. It is to him what the waxen tablet was in the olden time to the author. However rudely worked, gold, from the softness of its colour, also harmonises with every dress or complexion. To form an idea of what can be done with this metal one should go to Damascus. I have lately seen a set of gold ornaments purchased there at a relatively low price. Small turquoises and seed pearls were sparingly used in them. But in point of artistic beauty, in richness of fancy, and delicacy of taste, they were as far above the blazing *parures* one sees at Court balls, as the fairy cloisters of Saint Trophime are superior to the coarse Gothic architecture of a new west-end church.—*Paris Letter*.

Duel at Monaco.—We learn by telegraph from Nice that, in consequence of an article on the races of that town, published in the *Figaro* of the 1st inst., Baron Adolphe de Rothschild has just fought a duel at Monaco and wounded his adversary in the hand.—*Galignani*.

A Welsh gentleman just deceased has left all his property, which is valued at £200,000, to the Marquis of Bute, with whom he was in no way connected. No reason is assignable for this curious proceeding, except that he greatly admired Cardiff Docks, which were commenced by the Marquis's father. The testator was a bachelor, but has a sister living. Probably the millionaire Marquis will transfer the property to this lady. *Noblesse oblige.*

## EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Paris, 12th February.

When France has a cold all Europe sneezes. So said one of those giants of diplomacy of the last generation. Well, France has caught a very bad cold this week, but I do not expect to hear sneezing at Vienna, Berlin, or Florence. Why? Because the Gallic cold is not in the head, but rather in the feet. We have had several nights' *émeute*. The leaders, however, are men of straw, unbacked (however privately) by men of influence or wealth. And, most fatal of all to the insurrectionists, they have no real substantial grievances. Therefore our most troublesome *émeute*, scarcely budding into insurrection, had never the least chance of blossoming into full revolution. But it is better that I should give a plain, honest account of the whole affair, and tell you what I have seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears, during the three nights I have been a sleepless wanderer through the troubled streets of Paris. This last extraordinary rising has had its pretended excuse in the arrest of M. Rochefort. Its leader was Gustave Flourens, who a month ago called the people to arms, but in vain, at the obsequies of Victor Noir. I have already made you aware, I believe, of the prosecution of Rochefort and of his sentence to six months' imprisonment. I have never concealed my regret that the new constitutional Government should deem itself called upon, or pressed by vindictive palace influence, to take this step on the occasion of an angry article published in the *Marseillaise* the day after the homicide of one of the writers of that journal by a prince of the Imperial family. Having vindicated the law, however, I believe the majority of the ministers, and especially their eminent chief, M. Ollivier, would have gladly left the condemned member for Paris any possible loop-hole to escape his imprisonment. But it suited M. Rochefort, and it still more suited the extreme party of which he is the puppet, that he should have the popular glory of martyrdom, and that—what is apparently and *primâ facie* an injustice—the man who too warmly cried for vengeance on the slayer of his friend and colleague should for that indignant cry be thrust forcibly into a prison before even the preliminary inquiry into the guilt of the homicidal prince had been complete. Rochefort might have appeared before the correctional tribunal and defended himself. He failed to do so. He might have appealed from the judgment and thus gained two months' liberty, which would be in all probability rendered continuous to him by the passing of the new Press law and the consequent expected amnesty. His only fear was *not* to go into prison. Daily he dared the Ministry in his journal. In the very Chamber he insulted the imperial family. What could M. Ollivier do? It were fatal to make a tacit admission that he feared to arrest the condemned demagogue. The first error of prosecuting the man at so unfortunate a moment brought with it, like all errors in public or private life, its retributive day. To the last moment there were hopes that M. Rochefort, through his friends, would ask to have the infliction of the sentence delayed until after the sitting of the present session. Such a request would have been gladly granted. But Rochefort fixed loving eyes on Saint Pelagie and would make no sign. It was at a Cabinet Council held last Monday morning, under the presidency of the Emperor, that the matter was finally discussed, and it was decided—they say only by a majority—to put the sentence in force against the deputy of the First Circonscription. M. Ollivier is a man of great energy. Finding the work was to be done, he considered above all things that it should be done quickly, before any formidable resistance could be organized. He drove at once to the Prefecture of Police, and at first arranged that the arrest should be made as M. Rochefort left the Chamber of Deputies in the evening. That gentleman was "invited"—such is the polite mode of putting sentence in force against gentlemanly offenders in France—to constitute himself prisoner within an hour. The notice was served on him at noon. He treated it with contempt and went down to the Chamber in the afternoon, believing there would be a second edition of the old Manuel affair of the Restoration days and that he would be dragged from his seat in the House. Meanwhile a group gathered in the court-yards, not numerous and composed in some measure of the writers and hangers-on of the *Marseillaise* office. Ollivier suddenly changed his mind and privately ordered, through General Lebreton, that the arrest should not take place in the precincts of the Legislative Chamber, but that the honourable gentleman should be followed home and apprehended. He only left the house at 5 o'clock, leaning on the arm of M. Gambetta and another member, and mounting his cab was driven rapidly from the left bank over the bridge. The police seem to have then lost trace of him. But half an hour after they searched all his usual haunts, especially the offices of the *Marseillaise* newspaper. Rochefort had organized weekly conferences with his constituents in a large hall which he also called the *Marseillaise Cercle* in the Rue de Flender, a street in the north-east quarter of the city, a little distance behind the Place du Chateau d'eau. Unless he was going to show the white feather he was sure to be found at the meeting arranged for that very night. It was certainly a daring *coup* to beard the popular lion in his very den, where the most determined and wildly revolutionary men of the whole city were certain to be assembled. In fact, on that Monday afternoon, the populace of the exterior Boulevards seemed instinctively to sniff a row. From five o'clock the great hall was crowded, and nearly 3,000 persons were assembled inside, when at about 8 o'clock M. Gustave Flourens entered and took the chair. So many had crowded into the hall that but few remained about the doors in the street. Suddenly, and shortly before 9, a body of police appeared and took up position opposite the hall. In five minutes more a cab drove up. A gentleman was alighting from it, when the police closed around him, and a commissary, seizing him by the collar, declared him prisoner. Rochefort made an indignant struggle for a moment and lost his hat in the *mêlée*. To those who gathered around he recommended quietness and said he would be soon back. He was rapidly borne to the police post on the same street, and as the crowd began to assemble, and with loud cries of *Vive Rochefort* to force the iron railings, the captors took their prisoner through a back door, put him in a cab, and in ten minutes after 9 o'clock lodged him safely in the prison of Saint Pelagie, hatless, breathless, pale as marble. He seemed to shiver with cold, and immediately called for fire, pens, ink and paper, which were given him. All that night Henri Rochefort de Lucay walked up and down the gloomy room. He never lay down for an instant nor tasted food until late in the next day, when his son and daughter were permitted to visit him. I wish I had the art intelligibly to paint that man for you as he paced his prison floor or paused betimes to listen whether the singing roar of the indignant populace was coming nearer like the blast of a great storm to break against the strong walls of Saint Pelagie. Rather short of stature, very slight, actively built, he looks more youthful far than he is, for the man called the "young" deputy for Paris is fully forty. The face is a most remarkable one. It is composed almost altogether of forehead. This great upper head, with a thick tuft of dark hair rendering it still more lofty, projects over deep-set, bright, brown eyes and a small face which would dwindle into nothing but for the relief of an obstinate little chin which just juts out in time to save the face fully from a look of idiotcy. The expression left is rather that of insanity. But the whole head and countenance give those accustomed to note peculiarity of character from certain exterior signs, an idea of much ability but of no judgment or good common sense in the man. He would be thought almost handsome, but that a small dotting of small-pox and a deadly shade of green paleness gives the countenance a cynical and disagreeable expression. In any case he looks like a gentleman, and this impression is of course aided by the easy and almost elegant manner in which he dresses. But we must leave Rochefort pacing his lonely cell, or rather large room, undisturbed, for scarce a shout was heard or a hand raised on Monday night on the left bank of the river, and the only unusual excitement at Saint Pelagie was the arrival of 150 extra soldiers as a guard and of a cartload of cartridges for the Chassepots. It was very different at Belleville. Probably 4,000 persons were crushed into the great assembly-room in the Rue de Flandres, where Gustave Flourens was seated in the president's chair, when a gentleman in a high state of excitement made his way to the tribune, and standing forth exclaimed: "Citizens, Rochefort has just been arrested at our doors; will you stand this last blow on the face from the Buonapartes?" The news was quickly confirmed. Shouts, menaces, cries of "Down with Napoleon! *Vive la République! Vive Rochefort!*" were raised through the vast meeting. The Commissary of Police, who always attends these gatherings, here stood forth wearing his tri-coloured scarf, and declared the assembly dissolved in the name of the law. Upon this the President jumped up like a raging lion, took a pistol from his pocket, and discharged it towards the ceiling; then transferring the weapon to the breast of his coat, he drew out the long blade of a swordcane, and flourishing it over his head shouted in shrill tones: "I declare myself, I declare this meeting, I declare the people of Paris in a state of insurrection." The scene that ensued baffles all description. But, first, it is necessary that I should describe for you this Gustave Flourens, who is the hero of Paris and its barricades this week, and who is likely, if not sent to Cayenne when caught, to be still more of a popular favourite than Henri Rochefort himself. I had not previously heard that Rochefort had just been arrested outside, and on that my first visit of curiosity to Belleville I was standing behind the crowd near a door. That crowd rather alarmed me, and I desired an easy escape from its crushing as well as its garlic. I had never before seen Flourens. That now celebrated gentleman stood upon his bench, and as he madly waved the attenuated blade of his sword-cane he was good enough to give me a full view of his face and figure. Seldom have I seen so gaunt a frame, so wild a countenance. Gustave Flourens is, or seemed to me, very tall and singularly meagre. His face, like an axe-blade, was overlooked by two bright-blue deeply-set insane eyes. The temples were bald, narrow, and the head remarkably high but small. The under-features were covered with abundant straw-coloured hair, the beard hanging down in a double wisp, being unusually divided in the centre. With that strange head, this almost impalpable figure, that madman's glare of eye, that outstretched bony arm, I experienced a strangely mixed feeling—half a sense of terror and pity and half a strange desire to laugh immoderately. But there was little time to think of anything. The pistol again appeared in his left hand. He held it to the ear of the commissary of police and, dragging that officer along, he rushed towards the door, shouting *aux armes*, and followed by the terrific crowd of infuriated demons who broke down the gates in their mad exit and rushed screaming into the streets. "I have seen the greatest battles of this generation," said I to myself; "now if I can only bring home safely my life to-night I shall have witnessed a still rarer and more horrible spectacle—a great revolution or a great insurrection at least." But I was wrong. The hearts of the people of Paris are really not with this revolutionary crew, and amongst the very inmost body of loud boasters there are evidently hundreds of mere selfish cowards. What I saw was a series of unmeaning skirmishes, a half-joking attempt at *émeute*, a hasty raising of ill-constructed barricades, not one of which was vigorously, or indeed at all defended for five minutes. These revolutionary buttresses were raised on five or six points, but all in the same district of the Faubourg du Temple. No aid of the head and of the magic bravery of youth came from the students' quarter over the water; no aid of the hand and brawny arm from the *ouvrier* Faubourg of Saint Antoine. The communists of Belleville were left to fight the battle alone and were brought to silence before 2 o'clock in the morning without the necessity of calling out a single soldier. The *garde de Paris* and *gardes Municipaux* and police did the work well, with as great courage and as great forbearance as I have ever witnessed. The barricades were loosely constructed of overturned omnibusses, planks from new buildings and a few paving stones. The popular weapon seemed to be the revolver, an entire mistake, for popguns would have been as effective. In crossing a narrow street, about 1 o'clock in the morning I was caught up between two squads of police. Some had drawn swords, some life-preservers in their hands and struck, though not heavily, at those caught in their way. I was standing in a doorway when I found a sword-point at my breast: "Hold!" I said, "I am an Englishman and an officer." "This is not the place for Englishmen and officers." I felt the truth of the observation, and timidly added: "I am also a journalist." "Oh! then pass through; you newspaper-men think you have charmed lives, but take care to-morrow night if this work continues, for things will not go off so easily." I made my way to the Tuileries, and heard from a military friend at the post—it was then 2 o'clock—that M. Ollivier and the Prefect of Police had just entered, and were closeted with the Emperor who had not yet gone to bed. A battalion of Turcos was under arms in the lower floor of the Palace, and had just been regaled with an excellent supper. On Tuesday morning the Police were early afoot, having received private information that messengers were out amongst the people, and that the delusive quiet of the day-time would be succeeded by a more vigorous attempt on Tuesday night than on the preceding. The *Marseillaise* newspaper was accordingly seized—it has not since appeared—and all the members of that journal's staff, on whom hands could be laid, were arrested. Flourens was everywhere sought, but could not be found. During the night and morning over 300 persons—several of them found armed with revolvers—were taken to prison, amongst them four women. But this sweeping of supposed revolutionary leaders gave no peace to Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. The *émeute* was most serious and more bloody. At a late hour several barricades were erected—one a strong one, twice taken and twice re-occupied—in the Rue Oberkampt. Seven men were killed in the night, some policemen and Gardes de Paris badly hurt, and very nearly 150 rioters, more or less, seriously wounded. But the injuries were all from batons or sword thrusts, for I cannot find that a shot had been yet fired by the authorities. The funeral of Marshal Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, which was to have been celebrated with great pomp on Thursday, was hurried forward on Tuesday early, and the firing of the guns of the *Invalides*, where the body lay in state and was buried, dreadfully alarmed the inhabitants in the distant parts of the city. A disagreeable incident occurred on the Tuesday. About 2 o'clock the Emperor was taking a stroll on the terrace of the Tuileries gardens over the river, and stood for a moment near the Place de la Concorde to see a regiment, music at head, march by, coming from the funeral. A cab was passing a moment after, and a gentleman putting his head out of the window, and seeing the Emperor, had the indecency to shake his head at His Majesty, and to shout *vive la Republique!* A policeman came up to the halted cab and, on requesting the occupant to be silent, was rudely insulted by him who repeated his cry. He was immediately arrested, and was found with a poignard and a revolver. It so happened that he was one of the mensought by the police, being M. Bazire, of the *Marseillaise*. On Wednesday morning, after the weary night and the blood-letting, all seemed again quiet, but all precautions continued to be taken, and the great expected ball for that evening at the Palace was put off on the plea of the Empress's indisposition. On that Wednesday night the disturbances, though renewed, were of no account, and confined to the raising of a single barricade by some urchins, who, as usual, ran away laughing when they erected the hasty obstacle. The Emperor remained up all night in his scarlet trowsers and spurs, while a numerous staff in uniform awaited him in the anti-room, and his horses stood saddled in the stables! He was determined to ride at the head of the troops if they were called out, "Give me back full power," said he to M. Ollivier, "for two days, and I promise to give such a lesson and so effectually to rid you of these selfish republican leaders, that your constitutional *régime* will work smoothly for you for a dozen years to come" Ollivier's observation always is: "Quiet means a little steel; no shot; they know not what they do." The last statement is true. I could not, on any night, get a person to tell me what they wanted, and this inconsequential state of mind reminded me of the man who met another on the Boulevard and said:—"You know sacred history well, don't you?"—"I think I do."—"You have read, then, of the sacrifice of Abraham?"—"I have."—"Well, old cock! It was nothing to the deafness of my father-in-law!" As I write, at the close of Friday night, I can announce to you the restoration of the most perfect tranquillity in this city. But when will the check to business recover? The hotels and furnished lodging houses are positively empty. The North of France Railway has had to organize additional trains on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. We may sleep in peace for some time. But the future—ah! the future. A Deputy yesterday in the Chamber was asked by a constituent from the country who button-holed him—"Do you see any black points remaining?"—"Not exactly," was the reply, "but I cannot see roses in the distance."—*Pioneer*.

## ROME AND RAMSBOTHAM.

Dear Mr. Punch,—I must write to you, though I didn't intend to this week. But far away in a foreign climb one can't help thinking of friends at home round the fireside, or "all round the Rigging," as the English south-country prophet has it. Yes, dear *Mr. Punch*, to quoit again—

"Though lost to sight to mummery dear,"

is the case with me; for wherever I wonder there's no place like Home—not even Rome, which rhymes to it. If the Consul is dull (and what can you expect? for sitting every day for so many hours must be very mutinous), sport is lively, and hunting tracks all the nobility and gentry here.

There is shooting also in the Punting marches, where I have heard there is an abundance of snips. We had a peasant boiled with white archduke sauce the other day, but whether shot here or not I don't know. I have been rather invaded lately owing to cold, and what one easily catches here, as you may judge by the name, that is, Romeytism. I didn't know this place was the urchin of that complaint; but one lives to learn; and she is a lucky woman who learns to live. It attacks the knees and the soldiers, and then gets into the arms.

Do you know that the Pope is very fond of a game of billets? It is his one amusement; but he plays, my nephew tells me, without any pockets, and only with canons (of his own Church, I suppose); and therefore, so he says you can't play either pool or periwigs on these tables. His great Carnaval, Aunt O'Nelly, the Pope's teetotum, (I've eluded to him before,) is very much afflicted to getting mossics, which, I suppose, he picks up in the Jews' quarter here, and has large dealings with the virtuous of his acquaintance, which I am delighted to hear.

The Italians, and all here, call The Great Holydays of the Church *Festers*, a name I don't like at all. For instance, there was a great Fester the other day, and a large gathering in St. Peter's and other Churches, when every one carried candles at the different funguses. It was a very beautiful sight, and the wax must bring in an enormous profit to the Chandler of the Exchequer. Praps in Rome there is a tax on Wax. I am fond of seeing Factories, and so shall take the first opportunity of seeing the Waxworks here, which of course would be unlike Madame Crusoe's in London. I recollect a Waxworks years ago done by clock-works, where a Roman wax shoulder in armour was lost in the snow, with a Lion and his family, and would ring a bell and pull corns out of his feet. You looked down at it from a gallery above; but I'm not quite sure, now, if it wasn't Scriptural, and Nathaniel in the Lion's Den.

Talking of that, what a deference between Pegging Rome and Babel Rome of to-day! I have lately been reading all about it—that is, about Ramilies and Rompus, and Nimrod, with the lovely Miss Diphtheria. Of course that's all falibus. But Rome must have been grand under the Trumpers and Decembers. I remember a lovely novel by Sir Edward Buller Little, now Lord Little, about Influenza, or the Last of the Tributes.

Later on, the Romans became very feeble and effervescent (I don't think that's the word I want, but it means weak and womanly), and were overrun by Moths and Sandals. You'll see all this in Gubbins's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Umpire*, which was written while the monks were singing their hymns. However, you don't want me to tell *that*; only laterally there has been nothing to tell you about the Economical Consul, for on this subject all the Roman Candlesticks are as close as wax.

Some of the undersappers, the clerks of the Consul, *did* let out a few things they oughtn't to, but they were immediately oiled over the coals, as the saying is, and were warmed by the Residing Carnaval against ever doing it again; so I have no doubt they will profit by this ammunition. As I do not portend to write about what I don't know, and what nobody else can know, though there are clever people who, being paid to say something in the papers, rely upon their own brilliant intention and rivet imagination for anything which is all guess and not true. You may always depend upon me, whenever, that is, you hear from Yours sincerely,

Lavinia Ramsbotham, Jun.

P. S. Talking of religion in this cold weather, one is inclined to turn Parson in Persia, and be a fire-worshipper and a disciple of Slowroaster, the chief of the Majors. Dear, dear! all these cisterns of religion are very confucious, as the Chinese say.

A Haunted Railway.—The Boston papers publish the following as a strange but well authenticated story:—"The engineer of the freight train on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, which leaves Boston about 2 o'clock in the morning, has on several occasions discovered a red light swinging, at a furious rate at the Woburn Station, where the train stops for water. The light would sometimes be in front and sometimes in the rear of the train. When the engineer would stop his train and send some one to learn why the signal to stop was made, the messenger would be greatly surprised to see the light vanish. Investigation has proved that no person was there with a lantern, and the brakeman and conductor concur also in having beheld the phenomenon, which, so far as known, is without visible cause. Some labourers living on the line of the above station state that a few mornings since they were coming down the road in a hand car, when they suddenly heard the approach of an engine and train, and knowing that no train was due in the vicinity at that hour they became greatly frightened, and, jumping out of the car, threw it off the track to await the train which they thought was coming at a rapid pace upon them, but which, it is needless to say, did not come. The superstitious regard the affair as a forewarning of some disaster, while the spiritualists have the ready theory that it is the spirit of a man who was killed there about two years since."—*New York Times*, Jan. 30.

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## Mr. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH LAND BILL.

(CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

Now, notwithstanding all that I have said, and although it is quite obvious that wherever payment is made on the ground of custom, that payment will include the value of the improvements, yet it is necessary for us to have separate legislation in regard to those improvements, because by this separate legislation will be governed the case of the tenant who wishes to retire. It would not be fair that, upon his expressing his wish to do so, his landlord should be called on to pay him money for any loss he may suffer in quitting his holding, while, upon the other hand, it would be perfectly fair that he should be able to claim the value of his improvements. Take, again, the case of a man evicted for the non-payment of rent. We do not allow for the damage caused by eviction, but we do not see why, because he failed to pay his rent, he ought to forfeit all the value of his improvements. That being so, we propose, over and above the legislation I have already detailed, to legislate on the subject of improvements. But what is an improvement? ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) That is a question which has cost us some trouble, as, indeed, I am bound to say, a great many things in this Bill have, for it is a very tough subject to deal with, and I am much mistaken if the House will not find it to be so before it has done with it; for with the utmost goodwill they will, I fear, have to spend a considerable amount of time upon the Bill in the endeavour to make it a very good measure. We have however, I think, got a very fair definition of what ought to be held as constituting an "improvement." In the first place, it must add to the letting value of the land, and, in the second place, be suitable to the holding. (Hear.) If the tenant, unfortunately for himself, chooses to lay out money on improvements which do not improve and do not add to the letting value of the holding, that is his affair and not the landlord's. If, on the other hand, he chooses to lay out his money in making additions to his holding, which do add to the letting value, but which are not suitable for any purpose of agriculture, the landlord is not to be bound to pay for such an improvement, because it does not come within the scope of the tenancy. A case which has been mentioned to us, for instance, is that of a farm abutting on the seashore on which the tenant built a bathing-house and claimed payment for it on the ground of its being an improvement. That, however, is not a sort of improvement which will come within the meaning of this Bill, for it must be something adding to the letting value of the land and suitable to the nature of the holding. Thus understanding the word "improvement," what we propose to do is exactly to reverse the present law. The law, as it stands, absolutely gives the improvements to the landlord and presumes them to be his work. We propose to presume them to be the work of the tenant, and to leave to the landlord the business of showing that such is not the case. If they are the work of the tenant, they will, according to our Bill, be his property, and it will be for the landlord to show that they are not the work of the tenant if he disputes his claim to compensation. The justice of this provision, that the burden of proof should be thrown on the landlord, is, I think, obvious. How does the case stand? The occupier is in most instances a poor man, who has no agents, no legal adviser, no representative, who may be here to-day and gone to-morrow. For him to give proof with regard to improvements, and especially with regard to improvements which might have been executed by those from whom he might have derived his title, would be almost impossible. The landlord, on the other hand, possesses all the machinery connected with the management of his estate; he has the necessary books and records, which he can without difficulty produce, and we, therefore, cast the burden of proof on him who is able to bear it, and relieve from the burden the man who is not in that position. (Hear, hear.) This great and important change in the law will, of course, be subject to certain limitations. The house will, however, observe that I do not limit it to future improvements; it is absolutely necessary that it should extend to those already made. Had we thought fit, or had we happily been enabled a quarter of a century ago, in 1845, to deal with this question of improvements, it might have been satisfactory from some points of view, and sufficient for our purposes, to provide for the cases of future improvements alone. But having, unfortunately, adjourned the day of settlement of the question, and that day having now arrived, it is quite plain, in the view of the Government—and I do not expect, from all I can see of public opinion, that it will be disputed in any quarter—that any legislation as to improvements must in principle embrace retrospective improvements. (Hear, hear.) Still, it is necessary to impose some limitations on those retrospective claims, and the three limitations special to them are these, in the justice of which I think the House will be disposed to agree:—We propose first of all that no claim is to be allowed for any improvement made more than 20 years before the passing of the Act, unless it be in the nature of a permanent building or of the reclamation of land. In the second place, it must not be made by the tenant under any lease or contract now existing, if it be excluded by the terms of such contract. It is in the third place provided with respect to past improvements that the Court may take into consideration the time for which and the terms on which they have already been enjoyed by the tenant. (Hear, hear.) This provision I look upon as an excellent one, for if it were not adopted we should be making the law bear with the utmost severity on the best landlords, while we should be showing the greatest favour towards the worst. The landlord who followed up every improvement made by his tenant with an increase of rent would, unless we introduced into our Bill some such provision, be placed exactly on the same footing with the man who respected the property of his tenant, and allowed him to continue on easy terms, having no reference to the value given to a farm by his capital and labour. That is, I think, a sufficient justification of these particular provisions. Then there are other limitations, applying generally to all improvements. One is that no claim may be made in respect of an improvement which is contrary to a future contract voluntarily entered into by the tenant, and which is not required for the due cultivation of the soil. The House will here observe the operation of the principles which I have laid down—that, speaking generally, we do not allow parties to contract themselves out of the Act. We are reluctant to allow parties by contract to divest themselves of all right to make improvements, which would be to nullify the effect of our legislation. We therefore absolutely reserve to the tenant, whether he will or not, the right to make all the improvements which may be required for the due cultivation of his farm, and we give him no discretion with respect to renouncing his right except in regard to improvements lying beyond this definition. There is a subsidiary proposition, which is that for the space of two years, in the case of any unexpired contract, the landlord may prohibit an improvement on the ground that it would be injurious to his estate, but subject to the condition that the Land Court agrees with him in that view. That proposal we make with the object of preventing any unfair advantage being taken of the transition period and the landlord thus damnified by operations which might occur before a new contract could be entered into. There is another class of improvements, also, which are excluded from the provisions of the Bill—I allude to improvements for valuable considerations, where the landlord lets a farm under conditions that he will himself execute proper improvements. For such improvements no claim can be made unless the landlord fails in his undertaking. It is impossible to deny that the first right to improve the soil belongs to the owner. We therefore give the landlord the right to undertake improvements and exclude the tenant from any interference with that right. Lastly, there is another limitation in regard to claims for improvements, and that is a limitation which arises under leases, and with which I will presently deal. I have mentioned four main provisions with respect to the occupation of land in Ireland, but I have also to deal with the case of land under lease, with respect to which it is necessary to make some separate provision. Many landlords may say that they do not object to granting security of tenure, but that they prefer to do it by the method of lease rather than in the shape of compensation for eviction. Where a lease is of sufficient length the parties to it must be understood to be perfectly cognizant of the relations into which they enter, and it is found by experience that the more definite those relations the greater will be the exertion of the farmer, the more fully will be developed the agricultural resources of the country, and the more complete the satisfaction of all concerned. Therefore we think the bill should be framed, on the one hand, so as to compel leases, but that it should, on the other hand, be so framed as to discourage them. We therefore say to the landlord,—"If you have heretofore adopted the system of leases, we are unwilling to do any thing to drive you out of it; but if you are disposed to adopt for the first time the system of leases rather than to allow customs of a somewhat indefinite character to prevail, or to allow yourself to be under the scale of damages, we will lay down the conditions under which you may do it." A landlord may exempt his lands from being subject to any custom, except the Ulster custom, or from being subject to the scale of damages, provided he agrees to give to the tenant a lease such as I will now describe. First, it must be for 31 years, and secondly it must leave to the tenant at the end of those 31 years a right to claim compensation under three heads—first, the head of tillages and manures, and it is as much for the interest of the landlord as of the tenant that the latter should retain that right, as otherwise the ground would run out with the lease (hear); secondly, for permanent buildings, and, thirdly, for the reclamation of land. But besides this, the lease must be in regard to rent, to term, and covenants approved by the Court. The House will at once see why we are reluctantly obliged to make the Court in this particular instance the arbiter of the prospective arrangement between the tenant and his landlord. And the reason is this. By the Bill the tenant is invested with a certain title in his holding—a title to claim for improvements absolutely if he retire, and a title to claim for damages for customary payment, or for certain improvements if he be evicted. Now, we are going to allow the landlord by leases to bar that claim on the part of the tenant and to substitute the conditions and incidents of household tenure. If, however, we do that, it is evident we cannot leave it to the landlord to dictate absolutely the rent he might demand, or the conditions he might insert in the lease, for that would enable him absolutely to nullify the whole proceeding. Therefore, to have the effect of barring goodwill-or customary payment a lease must be not only for a term of 31 years and reserving certain rights to re-enter at the end of that term, but it must also be in terms subject to the approval of the Court. The idea we have is this. We wish to grant to the landlord the power, if he think fit, of keeping the general claim for goodwill off his estate. This cannot, of course, be done by one lease. It can be done by one lease as far as the particular term and the particular person is concerned, and that lease would be for 31 years independently of the landlord's improvements, and 21 years if the improvements be made by the landlord, and if the farm be of a certain value. But what will happen at the end of that term will be this. If the landlord, after the land has been held on one of these statutory leases, does not think fit to continue the system of leases, good-will will immediately grow up as a plant from the ground. If he gets a yearly tenant, or allows the lessee to become a yearly tenant, the new tenant will be invested with a title to goodwill; but the landlord may, if he think fit, follow up the 31 years' lease with a second lease, and if he chooses to keep up a series of these leases he may hold his land under lease perfectly free both from the intervention of any claim for good-will or from any further intervention of the Court. The intervention of the Court is necessary up to this time because the lease is to bar the presumptive right which the Act would give to the tenant; but at the expiration of the first lease, the transaction, as far as the tenant is concerned, will be wound up, and the landlord will be under no obligation to anybody except to give a lease conformably to the terms of the Act. He may take the lease into the open market, and if he cannot find anybody to take it, and if the land falls under an inferior description of tenure, he will be liable to good-will just as if he had never given any lease at all. We were very anxious to avoid by this bill any interference of a public authority with rent; but when we look at the case of Ireland we are compelled to admit that of late years especially there may have grown up in certain cases contracts for rent of a character most extravagant, which it is totally impossible for the tenant to pay and at the same time to live upon his holding. (Hear, hear.) I will mention a case which was told me by the proprietor of an estate in Ireland. He said,—"There is an estate adjoining mine, and which was sold in the Encumbered Estates Court. The land on both sides of the borders is of exactly the same quality. My land is rented at 16s. an acre, and I consider it moderately rented, though no doubt if I tried I could get 18s. an acre for it; but not more with any kind of justice or moderation. The land adjoining mine was sold in the Encumbered Estates Court, and the rent raised to 32s. an acre." It was absolutely impossible for tenants to pay that and live upon the land, but, under the pressure of this deadly necessity, which we say practically impairs—not in all cases, but very often—and which, in some cases, destroys freedom of contract on the part of Irish occupiers, they have been compelled, as a question of dear life, to enter into contracts which they cannot fulfil with any justice to themselves. The Bill will lay down the principle—and my hon. friend the member for Cork, who has taken so laudable an interest in this subject, cannot understand me too clearly on this point—that from the moment the Bill is passed every Irishman, small and great, must be absolutely responsible for every contract into which he enters. By the Bill we endeavour to establish a fair and equitable state of rights, and we ought to embody in it nothing that can tamper with good faith, security, and solidity of contract. (Hear, hear.) But we do feel that in certain cases there is a given amount of difficulty as to some of those contracts which might have been made under what we admit to have been an unfair and inequitable state of circumstances. Now, the provision we have made is this. The case supposed is that such a man as I have just sketched to the House may find himself unable in good faith to pay the rent, or to make out of the land what every tenant ougth to make in proportion to the rent he pays. We provide by the Bill that, as a general rule, eviction for non-payment of rent shall be held to be an absolute bar to any claim upon the landlord; but with regard to those cases where the Court upon its responsibility and in its discretion finds special circumstances, we allow it the exercise of its discretion. The clause runs as follows:—"For the purposes of this Act ejectment for non-payment of rent shall not be deemed disturbance of the tenant by the act of the landlord." And with regard to all prospective contracts it is absolutely necessary that if the landlord evict for non-payment of rent that that should not be in the sense of the Bill a disturbance of the tenant by the landlord, for the tenant will disturb himself by non-payment of the rent (a laugh)—"unless the Court decide on special grounds that it ought to be deemed a disturbance in the case of a person claiming compensation on such determination of a tenancy existing at the time of the passing of this Act." Consequently, in one of these cruel cases where there is really a gross inequality to redress, supposing the man to make a fair offer of full and competent rent and to decline to be responsible for the excess, and supposing also that he was ejected for being unable pay, that would be matter for the jurisdiction of the Court which might award to a man thus disturbed by the act of the landlord something in regard to the destitute condition into which he would be thrown and the injury he may be held to have suffered. Another provision of some importance, and which will ease the working of the Bill, is that where the retiring tenant, even out of Ulster, has paid a sum of money to the outgoing tenant with the consent of the landlord, the landlord must allow him to dispose of his interest. We provide that the Court shall have discretion to make an award against the landlord in respect of the sum so paid. I adverted some time ago to the notice to quit as an instrument through which in some cases, but I hope and believe not in many, grievous suffering has been inflicted. Now, as we have endeavoured to load eviction with conditions which may prevent its being used as an engine of arbitrary power, we think it also necessary to clog the action of these notices to quit. A notice to quit must be a notice for 12 months, instead of six, and it must commence from the last gale day of the current year, and finally, every notice to quit must bear a stamp duty of 2s. 6d. (Loud laughter.) It is said that there are some landlords in Ireland who entertain themselves from year to year by printing notices to quit on the back of their receipts for rent, and it is intended, if they should feel it necessary for their own purposes to prosecute that amusement hereafter, that they shall find it more expensive than it has hitherto been. (Cheers and laughter.) Then there is another provision which I must mention, although I have already so long taxed the patience of the House (cheers), and it has relation to the county cess. We think that this Bill affords a convenient opportunity for dealing with the question of county cess. The House is aware of the recommendation made by a Committee of this House that the county cess should be placed upon the same footing as the poor's rates, with regard to its relation to the owner and occupier. We therefore propose this two-fold enactment, in all new tenancies of the county cess one moiety shall be paid by the landlord and the other moiety by the tenant, the mode in which the payment of the poor's rates is now regulated, and in every old tenancy under £4 in value the occupier shall at once be relieved. We think that every landlord in Ireland would be disposed to say, with regard to these small and insignificant holdings, the change had better be made at once; but this plan could not be followed in the case of the larger holdings without causing great disturbance to the rates, and it would be a disturbance which at this moment we should be very sorry to occasion. (Cheers.) Now I think I have completed my statement of the provisions of this great and complex measure. There are subjects of importance to which I have not adverted at all, because I know that there are limits to human patience, and because I feel that those limits have been reached. We have toiled hard in the construction of this measure, but we are far from believing it to be perfect, and we invite, in perfect good faith, the co-operation of all parties and of all members of this House. Our desire is that when it passes through the Legislature it shall become a gift to Ireland, and put an end to the grievances and sufferings which have so long accompanied the tenure of land in that country. We found it necessary to propose a Bill which in our opinion should be adequate. If we were to give security of tenure to the occupiers of the soil we thought we could do so only by attaching to evictions such conditions as would render them impolitic and difficult on the part of the landlord unless there existed strong and urgent reasons why they should be resorted to; and secondly, by securing the evicted tenant, if he fulfilled his contract, from being thrown out upon the world without carrying with him a fair and reasonable compensation, not only for the improvements which he had effected, but also for the deprivation of his means of livelihood afforded him by the occupation of the land from which he was evicted. (Cheers.) But as we have afforded the occupier improved security of tenure, so also have we afforded the landlord improved security for his rent and improved security for the better cultivation of his land, and we have, I hope not unwisely, given him powers against the subletting and subdividing of his property, because the tenant, if he chose to resort to such a practice, will lose some of the greatest advantages offered him by this Bill. Perhaps I may be asked what we have done for the Irish labourer. For him we have done what the case will permit. We have allowed the tenant to subdivide and sublet for cottages and gardens, and in offering from the public funds facilities for the acquisition of land, we have been careful not to exclude the acquisition of land in small quantities; but the only boon—and it is a great boon—which it is in the power of the Legislature to give to the agricultural labourer in Ireland is to increase the demand for his labour (cheers), and, by imparting a stimulus to the agriculture of that country, make an increase in labour and labourers an absolute necessity. One of the specific evils which has arisen from the practice of exacting an increased rent in proportion to an increased produce is, that many a small occupier, is, out of fear of having to pay more for his holding, led to convert his tillage into pasture or to keep his land in tillage. By so doing he lessens the demand for agricultural labour; but if from the time this Act passes we convince every man that his industry can be prosecuted with safety and with advantage to himself, we in so doing confer upon the agricultural labourer the greatest boon which it is in our power to bestow. (Cheers.) But I may be asked why I think this Bill will be accepted, and what do we believe will be its effect. Well, Sir, the *prima facie* effect of this Bill is to make the landlords liable to charges which they do not at the present moment incur; but in landlords—speaking of them as a class—I have confidence that they will consent to bear the heavy responsibilities which attach to that species of property. I have often known an appeal made to the possessors of that kind of property in this country to come forward freely for the general advantage—in which, of course their own advantage is ultimately involved—and to bear burdens not hitherto laid upon them, and I have seen that appeal freely and readily responded to. Of course, the general effect of this measure is to impose an immediate loss upon the landlord. The landlord will absolutely lose his claim to the improvements made by the tenant, and if he evicts will be subject to customary payment under the scale of damages. But I am not prepared to admit that in the operation of this Bill, if it be a well advised measure, that the landlord will be an ultimate loser. (Cheers.) It is my firm belief that he will be an ultimate gainer, because it does not follow that what you take from one party you give to another, though it is possible that there may be a loss in trying to effect the transfer. The question is, is Ireland rented high or low? My belief is that if you look on the one hand to the quality and capacity of the soil of Ireland, and on the other hand to the condition of those who own and cultivate it, the land is rented low for the most part compared with relation to what the landlord receives, but the most of it high as regards what the tenant pays; and in endeavouring to secure increased prosperity to the tenant, we are doing so by inducing him to extract it from the soil, and not by taking a single farthing from the pockets of the landlord. Every traveller in Ireland tells you there is abundant wealth in the soil if you had but a better system of tenure, and that were the people but encouraged to use their great energies in agricultural pursuits you would speedily witness a great increase in the produce of the land. That increase some place at 30, some at 40, and others at 50 per cent; some even do not scruple to place it at a much higher figure. But any of these figures—and I believe the lowest to be within the mark—represents a fund which will exist primarily for the benefit of the tenant but ultimately for the benefit of the landlord. If, however, that proposition should be questioned, I ask you to fall back in mind to the figures I have given you in connexion with Ulster. And if I am asked why I believe it will be accepted by the tenant, I will say that, though it does not profess to transfer the rights of the landlord to the soil, I still believe it will be accepted, and I found my belief upon that which was said two centuries ago by one of the most acute observers of his day, Sir John Davies, the Attorney-General of James II., whose writings upon Ireland are even now full of interest and instruction. In those writings are contained these memorable words—"There is no nation or people under the sun that doth love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irish." (Cheers.) That was true in the 17th century, and nothing that has since happened has tended, in my mind, to shake its truth. The Irish people, as lovers of justice, while demanding justice for themselves will desire justice for others. (Cheers.) Justice for themselves will have been obtained when they are able to pursue their industry in peace and confidence, with a certainty of reaping its fruits. More than that they will not ask, and as the whole aim of this Bill is to secure for them those great privileges, I am persuaded that they will accept it as a just and valuable boon. And if I am asked what I hope to effect by this Bill, I certainly hope we shall effect a great change in Ireland; but I hope also, and most fervently hope, that this change will be accomplished by gentle means. Every line has been studied with the keenest desire that it shall import as little as possible of shock or violent change into any single arrangement now existing between landlord and tenant in Ireland. There is no doubt much to be undone, there is no doubt much to be improved, but what we desire is that the work of this Bill should be like the work of nature herself in restoring to a country much that has been laid waste by the wild and savage hand of man. Its operations, we believe, will be quiet and gradual. We wish to alarm none; we wish to injure none. What we wish is that where there has been despondency there should be hope; where there has been mistrust there should be confidence; where there has been alienation and hate there should, however gradually, be woven ties of attachment between man and man. This we know cannot be done in a day. It has reference to evils which have been at work with their roots lying far back in bygone centuries, and it is against the ordinance of Providence, as it is against the interest of man, that immediate reparation should in such cases be possible, for one of the main restraints of misdoing would be removed if the consequences of misdoing could in a moment be remedied. For such reparation and such effects it is that we look from this Bill, and we look for them not less surely and not less confidently because we know they must be gradual and slow, and because we know also that in order there may be a hope of its entire success it must be passed not as a triumph of party over party, or class over class; not as the lifting up of an ensign to record the downfall of that which has once been great and powerful, but as a common work of common love and goodwill to the common good of our common country; and if in such a spirit as that this House addresses itself to the work, to sustain the feeble efforts of the Government, my hope, at least, will be high and ardent that we shall live to see our work prosper in our hand, and that in that Ireland which we desire to unite to England and Scotland by the ties of free will and free affection, we shall find peace, order, and settled and cheerful industry diffuse their blessings from year to year, and from day to day, more and more over a smiling land. (Loud cheering from both sides of the House.)

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A GENERAL IDEA holds ground that large head mean large intellects, that weight of brain indicates mental strength. But the notion is a false one: one fact will disprove it. Man is inferior to some apes in the proportion which his brain bears to his body. When we come to animals the differences are very striking. A continental physiologist has been gauging the skulls of various quadrupeds, and weighing their contents. There are beasts whose instinct approaches to reason, and we style such intelligent; their high instinct is not however commensurable with their cerebral developments. To range a few of the commonest animals in the order of brain weights, we have the following declining scales:—cat, dog, rabbit, sheep, ass, pig, horse, and ox. The two last have the same weight of nerve centre in proportion to the capacity of their bodies, but they have only a sixth part that of the first on the list; that is to say, the cat has six times as much brain in proportion to her size as the horse has in proportion to his size The pig has more than the horse, the sheep more than the pig. Who would have thought it? Evidently there are brains and brains. The facts almost set us wondering whether the brain has anything to do with the intellect at all. A systematic measurement of the cerebrine matter of wise and foolish men is a thing to be desired.—*Once a Week.*


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F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
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Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

## FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, ELEVEN NEW SPARE SAW GINS, complete, manufactured by BURGESS & KEY.—For particulars apply to
C. A. AINSLIE, Honorary Secretary, Madras Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited), Madras.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid GREY CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be sound in every respects, go well in single or double harness. Apply to
S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.
These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.
The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.
Prices and further particulars can be had on application.
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

| | |
|---|---|
| Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot | Mango Chutney. |
| Mango do 2 do | Bengal do |
| Roselle do 2 do | Lucknow do |
| Mango Marmalade do | Madras do |
| Mango Fruit | Cashmere do |
| Ripe Mango | Curry Powder |
| Pineapple for Dessert | Madras Powder |
| Mango Pickle | Curry Paste |
| Lime Pickle | Mulligatawny Paste |
| Cashmere Pickle | Tapp Sauce |
| | Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c. |

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.
Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS. HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood, of Ipswich.

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER.
An English-built Buggy on C. Spring by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, with a black Australian horse, 7 off, believed to be sound, with a set best English harness, to be seen a day's before notice.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN PROCEEDED TO EUROPE.
A strong serviceable second-hand plated mounted double Harness.
A second-hand serviceable Cab Pheaton for four, by Startin and Mackenzie, of London.
A new two-wheeled Bycicle.
A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

## INURANCES.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.
MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire premiums for | 1859 | £228,314 |
| Do. | 1861 | 292,402 |
| Do. | 1863 | 341,668 |
| Do. | 1865 | 414,733 |
| Do. | 1867 | 460,553 |
| Showing an increase over 1859 of | | £232,239 |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Life premiums for | 1860 | £73,150 |
| Do. | 1862 | 105,708 |
| Do. | 1864 | 152,159 |

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq. |
| John Bingham, Esq. | R. W. Kelley, Esq. |
| William Bottomley, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq. |
| T. Ridgway ridson, Esq. | Peter Maxwell, Esq. |
| Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | Peter M'Lagan, Esq. |
| Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq. |
| William Dalgish, Esq. | Clare Sewell Read, Esq. |
| Henry Duckworth, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq. |
| William Forbes, Esq. | N. W. J. Strode, Esq. |
| Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq. |
| Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | O. J. Thomas, Esq. |

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq
AGENTS AT BOMBAY
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

## INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

## NOTICES.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, FORBES STREET, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.
10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.
Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.
Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.
HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.
ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.
The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.
The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.
A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.
TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER,
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils, Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.
Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves.................. 1-8 "

JOONUS TYEB,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HABIT MAKER.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.
A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.
MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.
A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c, for washing suits and Shikarring.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.
A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.
Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.
Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.
JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

S. C. HOCKNELL & Co.,
EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. S. C. HOCKNELL & Co., having a thorough practical knowledge of the English and Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Store trade in particular, beg to offer their services to English and Native Merchants of good standing, and promise not only that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all indents and consignments of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be attended to with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.
Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.
PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.
F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.
BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.
32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.
It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,
Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.
White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.
Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.
CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.
FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.
DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.
WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.
CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.
ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.
DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.
FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.
SAVORY & MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.
Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

## NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.
KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
PRINCE ALBERT. Selections from the Prize Translation of a Poem, by "Munsookh." Cloth bound and gilt lettered ............Rs. 2 8
Ditto Ditto Paper Cover.......... 2 0
Bombay, 12th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anti-Corrosive Paint. | Fire Engines complete. |
| Corrugated Hoop Iron. | Patent Water Closets. |
| Jim Crows | Traversing Screw Jacks. |
| Smiths' English Bellows. | Corrugated Iron. |
| Canvas. | Belting of sizes. |
| Rollers, Skins. | Clear Cloth. |
| Bundling Twine. | Paper for Mill use. |
| Portland Cement. | Hoop Iron. |
| Paint Oil, of various sorts. | Fire Bricks. |
| Wire Netting. | Perforated Zinc Sheets. |

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
8, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

B R E A K F A S T.
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

EAU DE COLOGNE.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709.
By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria.
H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.
Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.
The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under
JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.
My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Opposite the Jülichs Place.
Cologne, 1869.
Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES
For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.
WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.
The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.
The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.
BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.
COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.
PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.
CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.
Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridge, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).
QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.
It is not affected by climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ pint bott es.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks aroundthem.
Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London
BOMBAY:-
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

## NOTICES.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.
PRESCRIPTIONS.
Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.
MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.
Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.
PATENT MEDICINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Brushes. | Flesh Gloves. |
| Nail Brushes. | Chest Expanders. |
| Tooth Brushes | Eau de Cologne. |
| Combs. | Violet Powder. |
| Corn Plasters. | Feeding Bottles. |
| Perfumery. | Court Plaster. |
| Sponges. | Filters. |
| Sponge Bags. | |

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.
PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.
Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay refer nce will receive every care and attention.
THOMSON AND Co.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE, & Co.,
Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
This day Saturday, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the following goods, viz.:—
Marble vases, figures, Bohemian glass fancy articles, toilet bottles, jewel boxes, butterpots, soap boxes, handsome Bohemian and gilt flower vases, candlesticks, cream jugs, fruit dishes, glass liquor sets, hanging and table kerosine oil lamps of various descriptions, spare cotton wicks money bags, vases in domes, porcelain toys, walking sticks, &c
4 cases of best eau de cologne
A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of grey shirtings, madapollams, long cloths, dhoties, jaconets, T cloths, scarfs, domestics, &c.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
One new teakwood copper-fastened boat with 2 oars without sail and mast, now lying in the Custom House Bunder.
A few cases of kerosine oil, price moderate
Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castilion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quarts.
One splendid fashionable dress coach by the famous coach-builders Messrs. Silk and Son's, of Long Acre, London, for 2 or 4 horses, will make a splendid State-carriage for a Native Rajah
For particulars apply to the undersigned
DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th March, 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday the 21st instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms the following:—
10 bales grey shirtings
7 ditto ditto madapollams
4 ditto ditto T cloths
5 cases white dhoties
10 casks cochineal
A brand new lock stitch sewing machine by Wanzer in walnut-wood cabinet
3 cases superior white mulls of assorted numbers
1 ditto fine Swiss diamond and diagonel lappets
1 ditto T red diamond lappets
1 ditto Swiss book muslin (blue shade)
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers
AT 2 P.M.
A handsome light sociable by Wolbear
SALE of TIMBER.
On Saturday, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder.
A quantity of teak beams, scantlings, planks, boards, &c.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
PONY—A handsome chesnut pony, 6 years old, strong and willing, with saddle and bridle complete, can be seen at an hour's notice, suitable for Hackney players
A good dog-cart, light and stylish, with set of good English harness, slightly used, price for all Rs. 250
A very handsome chestnut Arab horse, about 13 hands, very fast, jumps well, and good tempered, carries a lady, would make an excellent pigsticker. Can be seen at an hour's notice
An elegant sociable with moveable German shutters and chesnut Arab horse and harness complete
An unusually genteel mail phaeton, painted dark blue
TO LET.—Two airy and commodious ROOMS on the upper floor of No. 3 Marine Street, very suitable for offices near the Custom House, Elphinstone Circle and most of the public offices.
WANTED to purchase a light English-built new or nearly new Landeau, adapted for 1 horse.
Bombay, 19th March 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.
WEEKLY SALE.
This day Saturday, the 19th instant, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will submit to public competition, the following goods and articles at their auction rooms in Meadow Street, No. 25, opposite to the Oriental Bank, viz.:—A quantity of Lisbon, port and other wines, porcelain door plates, Hobb's brass door and chests locks, bronze lamp balls and chains, 150 dozen glass tumblers, a few bundles of gold leaves, a few jars of salted salmon, a few loaves of crystalized refined sugar, muslin gown pieces, Railway rugs, a few carboys of salad oil, panorama balls, pictures, blackwood and other furnitures, &c.
AT 2 P. M.
An English-built second-hand mail phaeton.
An old brougham.
And any carriages and horses offering.
SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., at GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON HILL.
(Opposite to the Parsee Fire Temple.)
To-morrow Sunday, the 20th instant, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware of a Gentleman (changing his residence), the same comprises, elegantly carved blackwood round and semi-circular pier tables, a pair of large chiffoniers, drawing-room couches, chairs, a set of dining tables, sideboard, hatstands, whatnots, a first-rate rosewood harmonium by Strutgarth, pictures, a handsome plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, a rich carpet, an iron bedstead, bed and dressing-room furniture, a wall clock by Cartwright, &c., &c.
No catalogues and the property is now on view.
BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.
AUCTION SALE of valuable English walnutwood and mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid mahogany square piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a remarkably light English-built sociable by Onken, a handsome high-caste Arab chesnut horse, harness, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.
On Monday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of F. M. HYNES, Esq., Civil Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be hereafter given. No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved handsome household furniture, best plated crockery and glassware, argand gas three-light lamp, a first-class splendid mahogany grand square piano, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, &c, at Armenian Lane, Fort.
On Tuesday, the 22nd instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and richly carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, first-class mahogany grand square piano, &c., &c., the property of H. G. Rowell, Esq. The same comprises rich cut glassware, rich dinner and breakfast services, best platedware such as cruet and egg frames, tea set, bread basket, butter pot, best plated spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks with shades, cutlery, ladies' croquet game without box, handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, screens, circular, pier, writing and side tables, chiffoniers, rocking, folding and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, teapoys, rich Brussel's carpet, bronze three light gas argand lamp, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, clocks, handsome four-post bedstead, camp cots, child's cradles, dressing and washing tables, mahogany dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobe, towel horses, clothes baskets, China camphor-wood boxes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, &c.
No catalogues and the property is now on view.
AUCTION SALE of COALS.
On Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at th... ...r room, by order of who may concern and on account and at ... the risk of the Indentors:—
Per Ship Mariettam—
1,040 tons Daveson's best West Har... ...ley coal.
AUCTION SALE of handsome h... ...usehold furniture, plate, plated glass and porcelain ware, a ... handsome circular glass fronted miniature brougham, horse ... &c., at Upper Colaba.
On Wednesday, the 23rd ... instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by publ... ...c suction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the ... handsome household furniture, plate, plated, glass and porcel... ...n ware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of G. Ingle, Esq. ... Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues wi... ...l be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before ... the day of sale.
AUC... ...ION SALE of VERY VALUABLE and COSTLY JEWELLERY.
On Thursday, the 24th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, very valuable jewellery, consisting of
Sets of bangles set with pearls, &c.
Ditto ditto diamonds.
Ditto ditto diamonds and rubbies.
A cap set with large pearls with a valuable diamond and emerald ornament on the crown of the same.
Rings, English set with the purest diamonds, in single stones and clusters, ear-rings of different sizes and choice designs in single pieces and in pairs set with the finest diamonds, emeralds and rubbies, necklaces of purest pearls and emeralds, &c., &c.
This jewellery is of the very best design as far as making is concerned, and the jewels are of the purest water, and will be exposed for view from Friday the 18th instant, at our rooms.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., at ALTAMONT Cumballa Hill.
On Monday, the 4th April, and the following days, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of GEORGE FOGGO, Esq., proceeding to Europe. Full particulars in future advertisements. Catalogues will be published and the property on view from 29th March.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, first-class carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy.
On Thursday the 11th, and Friday the 12th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hon'ble SIR RICHARD COUCH, KNIGHT, Chief Justice.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published, and property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
Dog-cart Arab horse and harness, the turn out in good order.
A bay Australian gelding, quiet, believed to be sound, height 14-3½
Bombay, 19th March 1870. BENNETT & Co.



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